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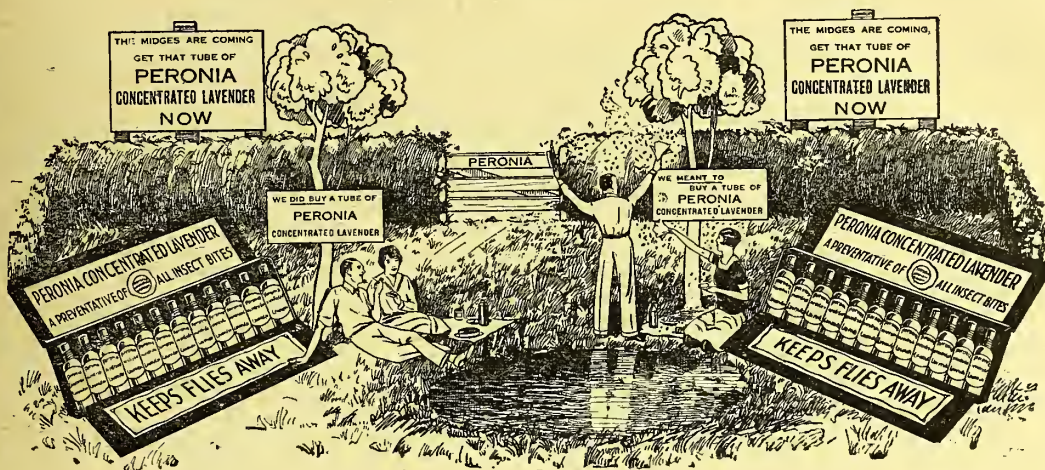
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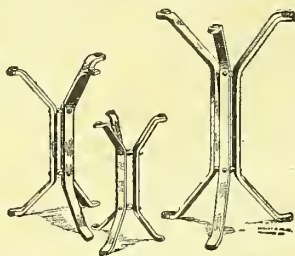
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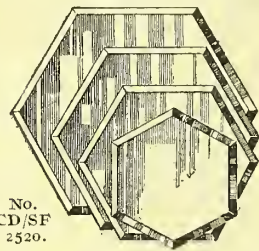
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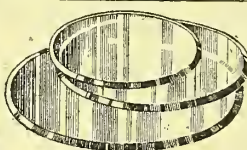
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VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE. Price 7s. 6d. net
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THE "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," 42 Cannon Street, E.C.4

"THE GLEAM OF YOUTH ON EVERY TOOTH"



SEE
PRECEDING
PAGE.

NO DRUGS

GILMONT PRODUCTS, Ltd.
35 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.3

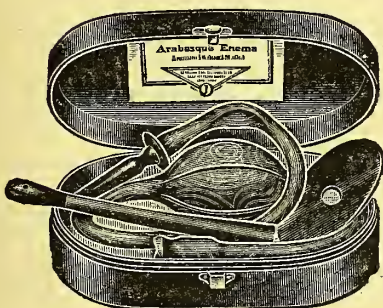
Maw's



Page

Maw's Enemas

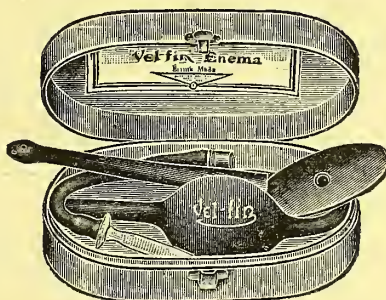
Steady Selling Lines which
Yield Substantial Profits



1/4738.

1/4738. "NO. ELEVEN" Arabesque, Maw's
Super, in hinged dome-top box.

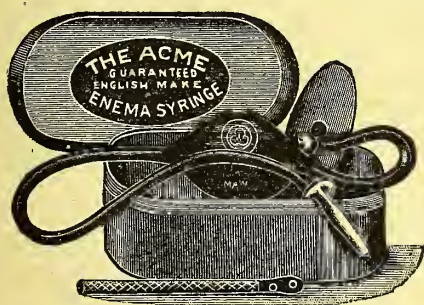
Per dozen, 58/9.



1/4741.

1/4741. "VEL-FIN," with india-rubber
vaginal pipe and red velvet finish. Hinged
dome-top box.

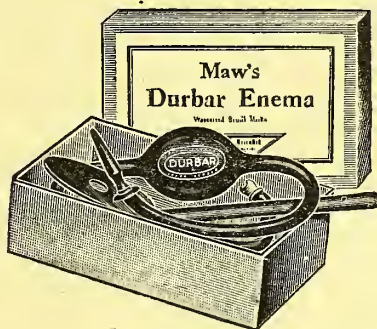
Per dozen, 49/-.



1/4742.

1/4742. "ACME," black, in pull-off dome-
top box.

Per dozen, 39/-.



1/4743.

1/4743. "DURBAR," with black enamel or
with red velvet finish. In oblong card box.

Per dozen, 31/6.

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



Soap with an individuality

H.B.T. Toilet and Shaving Soaps

For skin comfort, health and healing

Not Ordinary—but Extraordinary

The expressed juices of living plants combined in this exceptional soap carry all the fresh vitalities of these plants, flowers and roots to the skin, and there exert all their remarkable, refreshing and health giving qualities. *You know* the difference between the tincture prepared from the dried herb and that from the living plant.

This is THE Soap

For Every Type of Skin

For Every Kind of Weather

An Every-day Soap for Old and Young

PLEASANT — LONG-LASTING — HEALTH-GIVING — ECONOMICAL

If you have not been able to avail yourself of our Special Offer and wish to order small quantities you may do so through your own Wholesale Houses.

A NEW OFFER

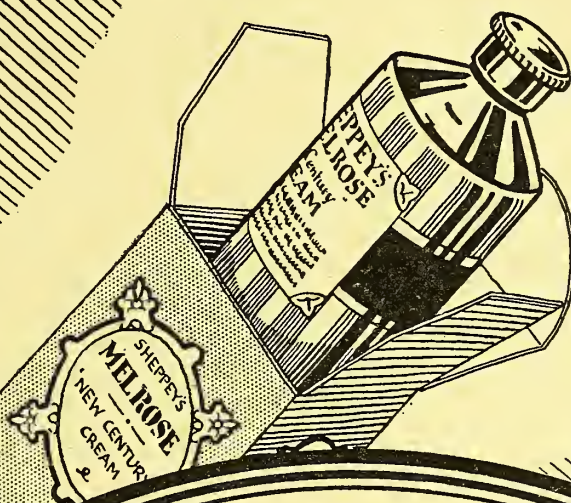
We are so convinced of the future of the soap and are so sure that those who use it once will want it again that we are prepared to send you a small parcel on SALE or RETURN so that you may judge this for yourself.

Say—12 Boxes H.B.T. ASEPTIC TOILET SOAP 2/3	..	1	7	0	
36 Tablets in wooden Box	9d.	..	1	7	0
12 H.B.T. ASEPTIC SHAVING SOAP ..	1/-	..	12	0	
			3	6	0
	Less 25% ..		16	6	
	Net. ..		£2	9	6

These parcels will be sent carriage paid to any address in Great Britain **during the next four weeks only**. Very fine display cards will be sent with each parcel. Don't lose your opportunity. Place this soap on your counter and in your window. It will sell and your customers will come back for more and thank you.

Note the British Commercial Monomark on each Tablet—BCM/BHT

HUNTER BEATTIE, Montieth Row, Glasgow, S.E.



ANOTHER MEL ROSE PREPARATION!

MESSRS. ROBERTS & SHEPPEY, the Manufacturers of the renowned MEL ROSE Tablet, have, from time to time, received requests from the general public to supply MEL ROSE in a more applicable form.

In response to these numerous applications, they have now ready MEL ROSE "New Century" CREAM, in Tubes at 6d. and 10½d.

**IN
TUBES
6^d
and
10½^d**

A very profitable line that will appeal to men and women alike, as it not only has all the soothing and protective qualities of MEL ROSE Tablets, but it is also especially valuable as a protective against sunburn and for removing oil and obstinate dirt from the skin.

MEL ROSE "New Century" CREAM and MEL ROSE Tablets will be Nationally advertised, and to make sure of securing supplies, you are advised to obtain from your wholesalers immediately.

MEL ROSE "NEW CENTURY" CREAM

Sole Manufacturers: ROBERTS & SHEPPEY, 2 Skipton St., S.E.1



Every Bathroom needs a Sorbo

EVERY man, woman and child in every family either uses a Sorbo Sponge, or needs one.

This splendid line of Rubber Sponges is finding its way into fresh homes daily, and every new Sorbo customer means extra turnover and bigger profits for you.

It is British in manufacture, and unequalled in quality. It improves with soaping, and it never gets slimy. That's why it is so popular with every member of the family, from Baby upwards!

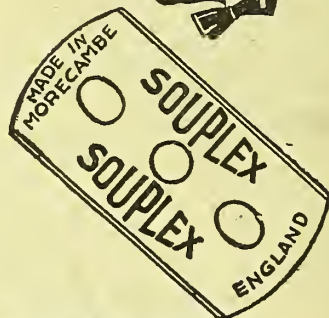
SorboSponge

THE MOST ABSORBENT RUBBER-SPONGE

Order now from your Wholesaler.
If any difficulty, write us. Price List
and Trade Terms on application.

SORBO RUBBER-SPONGE PRODUCTS, LTD.
Sorbo Works, Woking, Surrey.
Telegrams: "Sorbo, Woking." Telephone: Woking 966 (2 lines)

See this
Face on
every
packet.



SOUPLEX

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

are, of course, well-known to the Trade as a popular, well established, and quick selling line.

The advertising campaign gives a big impetus to sales, so that dealers may order with confidence.

REMEMBER—every SOUPLEX BLADE is guaranteed.

Place your order for SOUPLEX BLADES to-day, with your usual wholesaler, and be ready to meet the inevitable demand.

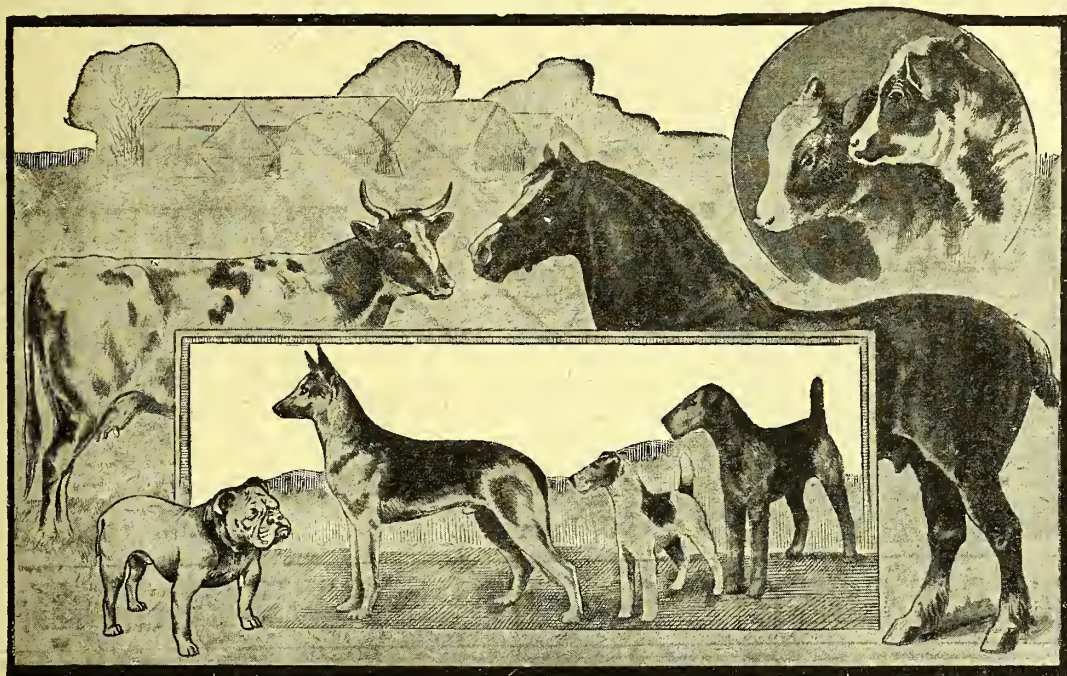
5 for 1/3 (Profit 5d.)

10 for 2/6 (Profit 10d.)

SOUPLEX LTD.

MORECAMBE

VETERINARY



These packed Veterinary Preparations have a big vogue in all Agricultural Districts and Training Establishments, and can be confidently recommended to all Veterinary Circles.

Beast Dressing, rep. pints, 10/-, rep. quarts 14/6
 Canth. Horse Blister, 2-oz. .. 10/-
 Castor Oil, per doz. rep. pts., 11/-, rep. qrts., 16/6
 Cod Liver Oil, doz. rep. pts. 9/-, rep. qrts. 15/-
 Condition Powders, 1-lb. .. 10/6
 Cough Powders, Aconite, 6's .. 8/-

Cow Drenches—per doz.—

Cleansing $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 10/9 Nourishing $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 10/-
 Drying .. 7/6 Purging .. 7/6
 Felon, $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 10/- Red (Fever) Drench, $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 5/6

Dog Pills—"Kennel" Series—

per doz.		per doz.	
Aperient .. 4/6	Condition .. 4/6		
Alternative .. 4/6	Distemper .. 4/6		
Astringent .. 4/6	Tonic .. 4/6		
Cough .. 4/6	Worm .. 4/6		

Fly and Maggot Oil, rep. pts. 9/6, rep. qrts. 14/6
 Foothalt Remedy (Sheep), 5-oz. .. 8/-
 Gall Cure (Horses), 2-oz. .. 4/6
 Gape Cure (Poultry) .. 5/6

Horse Balls, "Newmarket"—

per doz.		per doz.	
Alternative .. 3/-	Fever .. 4/-		
Astringent .. 3/6	Grease & Humour 3/-		

Horse Balls, "Newmarket"—

Condition, per doz. 3/- Physic, 5 strengths, 3/- to 4/-

Cough .. 5/- Tonic per doz. 3/-
 Diuretic .. 3/6 Worm .. 4/-
 Constitution Balls (three in packet) .. 9/6

Leeming's Essence 1-oz. 6/6, 2-oz. 8/6

Mange Lotion .. rep. pts. 12/-

Paraffin Lyceoil .. 12/6

Pig Powders, $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. .. 6/-

Poultry Spice small, 6/6, large 12/-

Red Horse Blister 1-oz., 7/-, 2-oz. 10/-

Ringworm Ointment .. 6/-

Roup and Gape Pellets .. 4/3

Scour Powders, 4's .. 7/6

Scour Specific 8-oz., 12/6, 16-oz. 22/-

Trowsers Pig Powders 6's, 4/3, 12's 6/6

Vet's. Embrocation 5-oz., 9/6, 10-oz. 14/6

Vitamine Malt, in lever-lidded containers—

1-lb., 18/-, 2-lb., 33/-, 6-lb., 96/-, per doz. ;

14-lb., each 18/6

Worm Powders (Dogs) 6's 5/-, 12's, 9/-

" (Horses) 6's, 8/-, 12's, 12/6

" (Pigs) 6's, 3/3, 12's 5/6

Worm and Condition Powders (Horses) 16's 12/-

Enquiries invited for Agricultural and Veterinary Drugs and Chemicals in bulk.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD.

LIVERPOOL

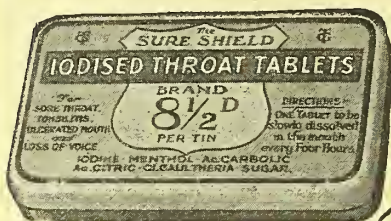
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1 SWAN STREET,
MINORIES, E.1

Telephone: ROYAL 8111.

THE SURE SHIELD



IODISED THROAT TABLETS



8 1/2 d. Tins

5/6 per doz. 63/- per gross

1s. 3d. Tins

9/6 per doz.

108/- per gross

THOS. GUEST & CO., LTD., CARRUTHERS STREET,
 ANCOATS, MANCHESTER.

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The CHEMISTS' PRINTERS

CARTONS
 HANDBILLS
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 D. & P. BOOKS, &c.

*All Spring and
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 Specialities
 now ready.*

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 REASONABLE
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 QUALITY
 GOOD

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SAMPLES SENT ABROAD ON RECEIPT OF P.O. 10/- CREDITED ON A £5 ORDER.

BIGGER SALES MORE PROFIT

WHEN you lift down the familiar Castols canister do not lose sight of the Castols tins, retailing at 9d. and 1/6. Every customer for the popular 1½d. packet is a potential buyer of one or other of these tins.

Point out the convenience of having a supply of Castols in the house always ready for use when required. The extra profit per sale makes the extra effort well worth while.



TRADE PRICES.

1½d. Packets ..	12/- gross
9d. Tins (P.A.T.A.) ..	6/6 dozen
1/6 Tins (P.A.T.A.) ..	13/- dozen

To EXPORT BUYERS—All orders and enquiries should be addressed to our Sole Export Agents
Wm. ALFRED JONES Ltd., West India House, Liverpool

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

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Schimmel & Co.

A.G.

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"Extrols" are of great assistance and importance to Perfumers by combining all the advantages and eliminating all the disadvantages encountered in using Essential Oils and Extracts.

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Manufacturers of

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OIL AND SPIRIT - - SOLUBLE.

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*Of
Superlative
Quality*

*Daintily
Packed*

*Liberal
Discount*

Good show matter.
Steady advertising.
Carriage paid.

Produced and
marketed by
the World's
leading growers
of Carnations.

Write for Trade Prices and full information to:—

Allwood Bros

*The Leading
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HAYWARDS HEATH, SUSSEX

LIME OIL

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Finest quality at favourable prices

Write:

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MOHAWK BRAND OIL PEPPERMINT

IT IS OUR AIM to keep MOHAWK BRAND in its present eminence as the highest standard of Peppermint Oil. Unsurpassed purity and delicacy of flavour.

Single or Redistilled qualities in 28-lb. tins or 20-lb. tins. Smaller packages if desired.

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MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, INC. NEW YORK U.S.A.

KV-BIST TOILET CREATIONS

REGD.

UNTIL you see the actual bottles and the fine finish—the whole charming ensemble—you will never believe how attractive the line is, or how profitable you could make it in your shop. *Ask us, therefore, please, to send a sample bottle for your inspection.*

In KU-BIST there comes, for the first time, Paris looks and tone at a price the wage-earner can easily afford. Yet you are rewarded by 33% or over.

The BOTTLE is unique, and fits the hand like a glove. In all England it is exclusive to us, and to those who buy our KU-BIST series.

HERE ARE THE SERIES AND THE PRICES:

After-Shave Cream	Hair Fixative
Brilliantine	Cocoanut Oil, Dry and Pine
Bay Rum and Cantharides	Tar Shampoos
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Violet Oil	Cream
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1/6 size	12/- per doz. net.
2/3 "	18/- "

COLD CREAM AND VANISHING CREAM—

9d. size	5/6 per doz. net.
1/3 "	8/6 "
3 doz. lots less 2 1/2%		6 doz. lots less 5%.
12 doz. lots less 7 1/2%		

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SELLING AGENTS. Firms with active travellers or representatives requiring an additional line are invited to write us. The following areas only are available:—London; South of England; Birmingham; Scotland; Ireland and Wales.

French Art & British Manufacture

The French genius for perfumery and the British knowledge of soap-making have combined to produce a new delight for the Bath. In its exhilarating and refreshing fragrance, purity, cleansing qualities and general excellence,

BOURJOIS BATH SOAP

surpasses all previous soaps of a similar nature. There is an enormous demand for a bath soap of this superlative quality at a reasonable price, and the name BOURJOIS is a passport to public favour.

Get stocked now. Be the first in your vicinity to show the new soap, which is available in six popular odours—

VERBENA : COLOGNE : LAVENDER : JASMIN : CARNATION : CHYPRE



TRADE PRICE: 72/- per gross tablets
(Packed in Counter boxes of 6 tablets.)

Catalogue No. 6259.

PLEASE STATE ODOURS REQUIRED.

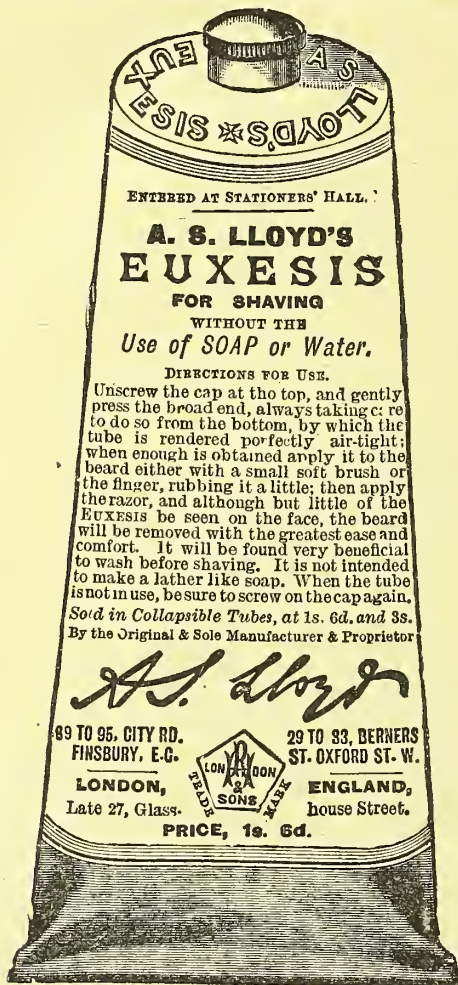
Bourjois
PARIS

A. BOURJOIS et CIE, Ltd., 4 Water Lane, London, E.C.4
PARIS NEW YORK SYDNEY WELLINGTON

A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS

(THE GENUINE).

For Shaving without Soap, Water, or Brush.



Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists throughout the world.

R. HOVENDEN & SONS having purchased, under an administration suit, the business of the late A. S. LLOYD, with the Receipt, Trade-Mark, and Goodwill of the celebrated Euxesis, the Trade are cautioned that the original and genuine Euxesis is now manufactured at our Factory ONLY and may be obtained at either of our Warehouses.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE.—THE GENUINE A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS bears a label printed in **BLACK** only on a Yellow ground, with our Trade Mark at the bottom, as Illustration.

Proprietors: **R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LTD.**
LONDON: 29-33 Berners Street, W.1; and 89-95 City Road, E.C.1.

SEASONABLE LINE

makes

**SATISFIED
CUSTOMERS**

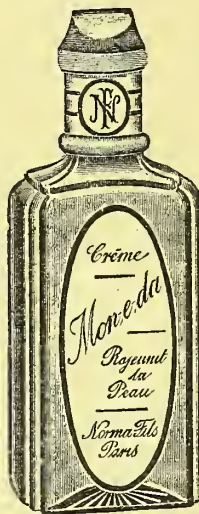
Mon-e-da

**COMPLEXION
BEAUTY CREAM**

Rejuvenates the skin and complexion.
Safeguards against effects of sun and wind.
Admirable foundation for Powder.

Sizes: 4 oz. 6 oz. 8 oz.
Prices: 12/6 16/6 20/- doz.

Also **MON-E-DA SKIN FOOD**
"Feeds the tissues"
10/6 15/- 18/- doz.



WALDEN, WALDEN & Co.

Toilet Preparation Manufacturers,

15 GRAPE ST., NEW OXFORD ST., W.C.1

Tried & Proved

Rowland's Macassar Oil is no new preparation; it has been used all over the world for more than 135 years and everywhere it is held in the highest esteem. It is guaranteed to contain no injurious substance

P.A.T.A.
3/6, 7/-
& 10/6
From all
Wholesalers

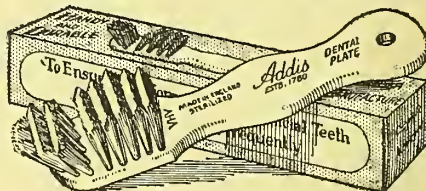


**Rowland's
Macassar Oil**

A. ROWLAND & SONS, Ltd., 112 Guilford St., London, W.C.1
R341

Addis
ESTD 1780

**WINGED
DENTAL
PLATE**



**BRUSH WORKS, HERTFORD
ENGLAND.**

A. S. LLOYD'S EUX-E-SIS.

**For Shaving
without
Soap, Water,
or Brush.**

CAUTION.

**The Labels on GENUINE EUXESIS bear
two signatures—A. S. Lloyd, in black
ink, and that of his Widow, Aimée
Lloyd, in RED. Refuse any other.**

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23 PANTON STREET, HAYMARKET, LONDON, S. W.

N.B.—When ordering from Wholesale Houses write LLOYD'S EUXESIS (WIDOW'S).

A SURE SELLER

The Monkey Patent Strop

Costs you
3/9 and
Retails at
5/6

The Monkey Strop is a sideline you can't afford to be without; it is the cheapest, most efficient Strop for safety razor blades at present on the market; a novelty which you can sell in big quantities by judicious display. The Monkey Strop is extensively advertised, and display matter is supplied free to stockists.

Write for details and attractive
trade terms, to:

DOUGLAS KIRBY & CO., Ltd.
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ADVERTISED
IN THE
NATIONAL
PRESS



Offer this

When customers ask for a colour-restorer for grey hair, or a tonic to stop falling or to promote growth, offer

MORGAN'S POMADE

You may do so in full confidence that it will perform what it promises. 35 years' reputation, a world-wide trade, and thousands of testimonials support its claims to genuine merit.

Retail 1/9 and 3/3 per pot.
Wholesale 14/- and 26/- per doz.

THE MARIE ANTOINETTE CO. 149 JUNCTION ROAD,
LONDON, N.19

(Note New Address)



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THE HARMLESS WATERPROOF EYELASH DARKENER
IN BLACK OR BROWN

Per 26/- dozen. Retail 3/3 each

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WINX

FOR THE LASHES AND EYEBROWS
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Per 26/- dozen. Retail 3/3 each

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COSMETIC FOR DARKENING
IN BLACK OR BROWN

Per 26/- dozen. Retail 3/3 each

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THE WATERPROOF ROUGE

Per 26/- dozen. Retail 3/3 each

MADE BY THE ROSS CO., NEW YORK.

Sole Distributing Agents:

OSBORNE, GARRETT & CO., LTD.
London, Birmingham and Glasgow.



Shingled Heads Need More Shampoos

Here is a range of Shampoo Powders—showing you an unusual profit—made by a firm that specialises in scientifically compounded preparations for the hair. These Shampoos have been used for years in a Bond Street Hairdressing Salon, yet they retail at little more than half the usual price for a good shampoo.

Shampoo Powders are a profitable and quick-selling line now that shingled heads are in the majority, for shingled hair needs regular and frequent washing to keep it in condition. And these Shampoos are so exceptionally good and reliable that customers come back for them again and again. They bring you both profit and goodwill.

	Retail Price	Net Wholesale Price
Stewart's Hairtone Shampoo Powder..	3d. each or 1/6 for 7 sachets	12/- per dozen boxes of 7
Free from excess of alkali for any kind of hair.		
Stewart's Goldentone Shampoo Powder..	4d. each or 2/- for 7 sachets	14/- per dozen boxes of 7
A Camomile preparation for blonde hair which brightens and beautifies.		
Stewart's Silvertone Shampoo Powder..	4d. each or 2/- for 7 sachets	14/- per dozen boxes of 7
Specially prepared to keep grey hair from going yellow.		
Stewart's Hennatone Shampoo Powder..	4d. each or 2/- for 7 sachets	14/- per dozen boxes of 7
For brown hair—gives richness of tone.		
Stewart's Pinetone Shampoo Powder..	4d. each or 2/- for 7 sachets	14/- per dozen boxes of 7
Medicated and antiseptic for impoverished hair.		

MADE BY THE MANUFACTURERS OF

NUCTONE
FOR GREY HAIR

STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, LIMITED,
4 Dering Street, London, W.1.

Obtainable from your usual Wholesalers or direct from
J. C. GAMBLES & CO., LTD.
211/215 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1.

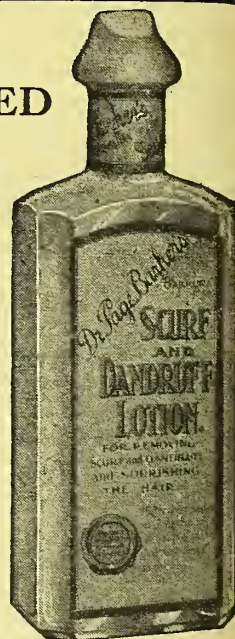
Every Bottle is GUARANTEED

EVERY bottle of Dr. Page-Barker's Scurf Lotion bears a positive guarantee that it will eradicate scurf or the purchase price will be refunded. This makes it the easiest to sell of all hair and scalp specifics. And the profit is handsome.

18/- per Doz.

Retail - 2/6

With every order for 3 dozen you get three 2/6 bottles as bonus, handsome metal show-stand, and attractive showcards.



Dr. Page-Barker's Scurf Lotion

Thos. CHRISTY & CO., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, LONDON, E.C.4.



THE ORIGINAL
:: :: AND :: ::
STILL THE BEST

JACKEL'S
CREAM
FOR THE HAIR

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

1/6 PER BOTTLE 2/6

Jackel's Cream has now been over 40 years on the market and enjoys a steady reliable sale. Once a customer buys Jackel's, imitations have no appeal because Jackel's is still the best.

11/6 and 18/- per dozen.
Retailing at 1/6 & 2/6 per bot.

BIG PROFITS ON THE NEW SHAMPOO.

SHOWCARDS AND PARTICULARS FROM
YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.

JACKEL et CIE (of Paris) Ltd.
GLASGOW.

Demuth's Elegant Preparations



ARE UNIQUE IN THEIR CLASS.

Frozoclone

REGD.

The Original Solid Eau de Cologne.

Ideal for travelling and in the sick room.

IN GREEN GLASS BOTTLES REGD.

Two Sizes : 1s. 10d. and 3s. 6d. P.A.T.A.

Per doz. 16/- Per doz. 32/-

SOLID LAVENDER WATER

A new Production and a worthy Companion to Frozoclone
IN WEDGWOOD BLUE, FROSTED BOTTLES.

Sizes and Prices as Frozoclone.

HARMOZAN BATH SQUARES

A presentation of Pine Needle Extract in an elegant form, for Home Treatment

Two Sizes : 2/- and 3s. 9d. P.A.T.A.

Per doz. 16/- Per doz. 30/-

CARNATE

The Elegant Nail Polish, waterproof.
IN WHITE PORCELAIN POTS.

1s. 9d. P.A.T.A.

Per doz. 15/-

ANALAX

The Ideal Fruity Laxative in Pastille form. Palatable. Efficient. Reliable.

2s. 3d. P.A.T.A.

Per doz. 21/- (stamped).

Export 15/- per doz. (unstamped).

RISICCOL

Demuth's Castor Oil Powder.
P.A.T.A.

All other Medicinal Oils in Powder form.

MUTHOL

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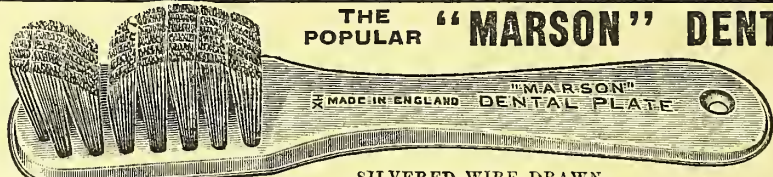


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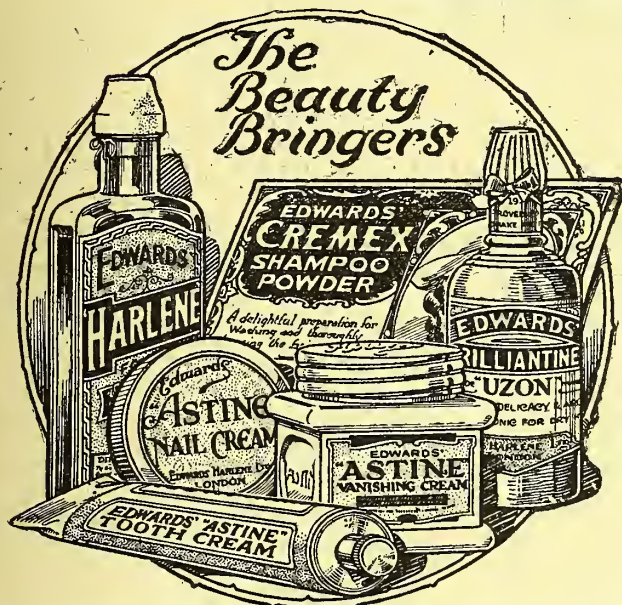
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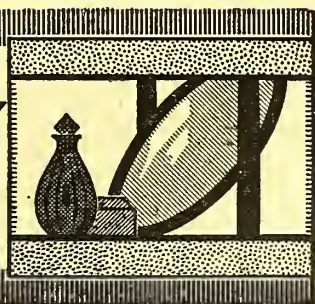
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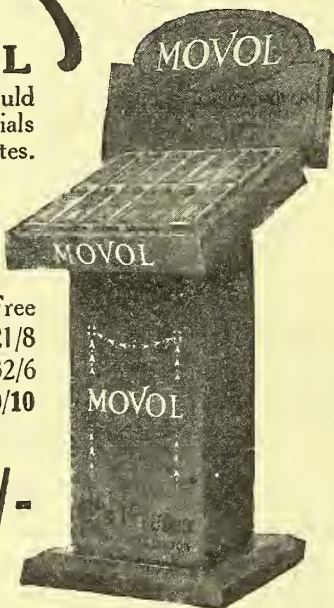
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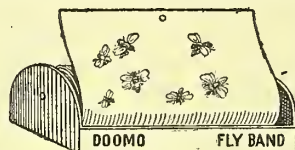


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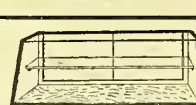
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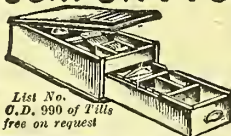
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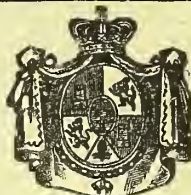
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Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, May 29

Glasgow Pharmacy Club, Ladies' Golf Section, Deaconsbank golf course, Thornliebank, at 3 p.m. Second outing and competition.

Wednesday, May 30

Northumberland and Durham Chemists' Golfing Society, Boldon course, Durham.

Thursday, May 31

London Chemists' Golfing Society, West Essex golf course.

Gazette

Partnerships Dissolved

NORTHEY, J. H., and NORTHEY, W. G., 4 Castle Hill, Maidenhead, chemists and druggists.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Carbon Bisulphide Regulations

Notice is given in "The London Gazette" of May 22 that the Home Secretary proposes, after forty days have expired, to make Regulations, under Section 9 and Schedule 3 of the Petroleum Act, 1926, as applied by Order in Council, for the conveyance of carbon bisulphide. Draft copies of the Regulations may be obtained from the Under-Secretary, Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Fairchild Scholarship and Prizes

Intending candidates are reminded that June 1 is the last date on which entry can be made for the Fairchild Scholarship and Prizes examination, to be held on Thursday, June 21. Application forms may be obtained from Mr. H. Skinner, Secretary to the Trustees, c/o Fairchild Bros. & Foster, 65 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

League of Ex-Service Pharmacists

A meeting of London members of the League of Ex-Service Pharmacists was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square recently. The chair was taken by Major E. Saville Peck, supported by the president of the Pharmaceutical Society, Messrs. Rowsell, Melhuish, Beardsley and Jenkin (members of the Society's Council), and others. Major Peck said it was a no mean achievement to get the question of the employment of pharmacists in the Army raised in the House of Commons, and for this the thanks of members of the League were largely due to Sir Wilfrid Sugden. In some ways the Secretary of State for War had been disappointing, in others encouraging. Sir Wilfrid Sugden, M.P., said that the passage of arms which had taken place in the House was but a preliminary skirmish. Pharmacists were being treated in a way that the Government dare not treat ordinary craftsmen. It would surprise pharmacists to know how other organised bodies pressed their aims upon members of the House—for example, he had read over 7,500 postcards on the Railway Bill. The president of the Society (Mr. Herbert Skinner) moved the following resolution, which was carried: "This meeting of pharmacists held in London on April 26 regards the reply of the Secretary of State for War in the debate raised by Sir Wilfrid Sugden in the House of Commons on March 8 as highly unsatisfactory, and pledges itself to continue to press forward for the long-delayed reforms in the pharmaceutical services in the Army." During the evening Miss Geraldine Peck and Miss Page sang. Captain W. A. Poucher accompanied.

Inquests

At Coleford, on May 22, the inquest on Harry Pace, farmer (*C. & D.*, May 19, p. 616), resulted in a verdict to the effect that he died from arsenic administered by Beatrice Annie Pace, the widow, who was subsequently charged at the local police court with the murder of her husband and was remanded.

At Woking, on May 17, 18, and 21-23, an inquiry was held concerning the death of Hilary Rougier, farmer, whose body had been exhumed. After Sir Bernard Spilsbury and others had given evidence. Dr. G. R. Lynch, senior analyst to the Home Office, deposed that in the organs submitted to him he had found morphine, mainly as oxydimorphine. The change to oxydimorphine often took place in the body during life or after death. The kidneys, brain, pleural fluid, large intestines, and liver gave definite reactions indicating the presence of oxydimorphine. The heart, small intestines, and stomach and contents gave a reaction strongly suggesting the traces of this poison, but the tests in these cases were less conclusive. The amount present was extremely small. The witness said he was not able to say how much of the drug was taken. The finding, however, of traces in the viscera eighteen months after burial indicated that a considerable quantity was taken shortly before death. He had not been able to determine whether the drug was taken as morphine or opium. No

other poisonous or noxious substance was detected. The Coroner: You used the words "considerable quantity shortly before death." Are you able to take that to any definite point before death?—Assuming he took a fatal dose of this drug, the usual period which elapses between taking the drug and death is from six to twelve hours. A large number of bottles containing various fluids was brought into the court. Dr. Roche Lynch took up each bottle separately. One, he said, was marked "The linctus, to be taken if the cough is troublesome." This contained morphine. The Coroner: Would the whole of the bottle contain a fatal dose?—Getting on towards it. Picking up a cardboard box, Dr. Lynch said there was a collection of drugs in it. He enumerated them, but said that none of them contained morphine. There was, however, a hypodermic syringe, and a tube of morphine and atropine for hypodermic administration. This tube had not been opened, the seal being unbroken. There was a bottle marked "Laudanum" which contained tincture of opium. There was left in the bottle two and a half divisions, and he had taken two for the purposes of analysis. The bottle when full would contain sixteen divisions.

On May 23 Mr. Lerwill, in whose house Mr. Rougier had died, told the coroner that he once bought laudanum, but he did so for Mr. Rougier. Asked to explain, Mr. Lerwill said: "Mr. Rougier asked me if I would get him some laudanum for his dog's claws and feet. The dog was suffering from eczema, and, as far as I can remember, I got him a bottle or a mixture or something. I cannot say whether it was a lotion or a mixture." The Coroner: You are hazy?—Yes. I have some recollection of signing a book somewhere, either at Woking or Horsham. Can you throw any more light on this?—I couldn't swear. I believe I signed a book at a chemist's shop. What did you ask for?—Laudanum, as far as I can remember. The Coroner: And if anyone asked you now to go and get laudanum, what would you ask for?—I should not get it after this. How much would you ask for?—I don't know. I should ask for a bottle. I was always bringing home patent medicines for his dog. The Foreman of the Jury: Morphine and laudanum come under the Dangerous Drugs Act. Did you have any difficulty in getting it?—No. I just signed for it. Police Superintendent E. Boshier, Woking, gave evidence of finding the laudanum and the tablets referred to. "After the statement by Mr. Lerwill to-day," continued the witness, "I caused inquiries to be made at Horsham with reference to the bottle of laudanum, and the reply I received was as follows: 'Search has been made in the poison registers of all chemists in Horsham. No record of sale of poison to W. E. Lerwill since 1924. All sold have been contained in prescriptions.'" The coroner again adjourned the inquiry.

Miscellaneous

FIRE.—One of the warehouses of Dudley & Co., Ltd., shopfittings' manufacturers, Holloway Road, London, N.7, was considerably damaged by an outbreak of fire on May 21. The glass counter factory was in no way involved (as was indicated in some reports), nor has the delivery of any of the company's goods been affected.

IN THE COURTS.—At Marylebone Police Court, London, on May 19, Ralph Valentine Edwards (38), dispenser, Junction Road, N., who had been arrested on a warrant on a charge of feloniously forging a certificate purporting to have been issued by the board of examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain as to qualification to be registered as a chemist and druggist, was stated to be in a local infirmary as the result of an attempt to commit suicide in a police-station cell. The accused was brought before the magistrate on May 21. He was now charged with forging the certificate and with attempting to commit suicide at Albany Street Police Station. He was remanded in custody.—At North London Police Court, on May 21, a summons against W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., Ash Grove, E., for allowing dense volumes of smoke to be emitted from their factory chimney after a notice to abate the nuisance had been served was withdrawn. It was stated that the company had undertaken alterations and additions which would mean the expenditure of many thousands of pounds.

Irish News

Brevities

Mr. Robert F. Blake has been reappointed public analyst for the co. Tyrone.

Mr. A. R. Trench, Medical Hall, New Ross, has been appointed a peace commissioner for co. Wexford.

The Irish chemists' golf competition for the Maw cup, played at Milltown, co. Dublin, resulted as follows:—J. G. Walsh (12), 69; Miss Kiely (14+9), 72; D. F. Walsh (4), 76. There were thirty-five entries from all parts of the Free State.

Belfast

Mr. A. C. McBride, J.P., president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, Mr. W. J. Hardy, vice-president, and Mr. D. L. Kirkpatrick, secretary, had the honour of being invited to the laying of the foundation-stone of the Parliament Buildings of Northern Ireland, at Belfast, on May 19.

Belfast Harbour Commissioners' returns show that during the quarter ended March 31, 776 tons of drugs and chemicals was imported into the port, as against 713 tons in the corresponding period of 1927; that 34 tons was exported; and that nine tons of perfumery was imported, against five tons in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Several well-known Belfast pharmacies are at present in course of partial reconstruction and enlargement. That of Mr. James-Tate, in Royal Avenue, is having a handsome new front with marble facings put in, consequent on the improvement in the level of the pavement by the Corporation; Mr. J. C. Culbert is enlarging his pharmacy at Connswater; and substantial alterations have been made at the pharmacy of Mr. James Dale, 124, Newtownards Road.

Scottish News

Brevities

At a recent meeting of the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society a lecture was delivered by Dr. Malcolm Wilson on "Some Recently Introduced Tree Diseases."

Mr. W. Richardson, chemist and druggist, 75 High Street, Annan, has been elected a member of the executive committee of the local merchants' association.

A correspondent writes:—The continued cold spell is proving a handicap to the "getting away" of photographic business. . . Travellers arrive daily with the same reports from all parts of the country, "Business dreadfully quiet."

Aberdeen

The Scottish Board of Health have notified the Public Health Committee of Aberdeen Town Council that they have agreed to give a grant of £300 in respect of assistance the department has given in connection with research on ultra-violet therapy.

Mr. S. M. Gill, Ph.C., until recently lecturer in Robert Gordon's Technical College, has taken over the business of Mr. W. Park, chemist and druggist, 84 Great Northern Road, Aberdeen. Mr. Gill served his apprenticeship to Mr. A. M. Gair at 627 George Street.

Glasgow

Professor David Ellis, of the Royal Technical College, is delivering a series of fourteen popular lectures on botany (supplemented by five excursions) on Mondays and Thursdays.

An offer of £10,000 has been accepted by Glasgow University Court from Mr. William Teacher, Cove, Dumbartonshire, to found a lectureship in bacteriology at Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

The bowling section of the Glasgow Pharmacy Club played the opening game of the season on Mount Florida bowling green on May 8. Handsome prizes (the gift of Mr. D. Black, the convener) were secured by a rink composed of Messrs. W. Peebles, J. B. McVittae, D. W. Robb, and Geo. Jarvie (skip). The next game will be for the Cartwright trophy, on June 5, at Wellcroft.

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland was held on May 18, in the Society's Offices, Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast, the president (Mr. A. C. McBride) in the chair. There were present also: Messrs. W. J. Hardy (vice-president), H. Lancashire, Samuel Gibson, S. S. Badger, J. E. Connor, W. S. Taylor, R. I. Edwards, Fred Storey, W. E. Wilson, J. F. Grimes, William Martin, James Dundee, Professor Small and Dr. Acheson. Mr. David Kirkpatrick, secretary, was in attendance. Apologies were received from Messrs. T. W. McMullan, M.P., Horatio Todd, W. J. Rankin and John Maxwell.

CORRESPONDENCE

A letter was received from the Ministry of Home Affairs sanctioning the appointment of the examiners selected for the next examinations under Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, viz., Mr. Theo. Harper, Mr. J. Guiler, Professor Small, Professor Wren and Mr. F. Walsh.

Mr. A. R. Bailey, Ph.C., Malvern, Victoria, sent an account of the conference at Hobart, and said that, taking all things into consideration, a distinct step forward was made. Reciprocity was thoroughly discussed, delegates from all the States being present. The secretary had sent a reply.

Mr. Walter Tate wrote acknowledging receipt of the Council's letter of sympathy on the death of his father, Mr. James Tate, Ph.C.

POISON-LICENCES

The acting secretary of the Tyrone County Council wrote:—

I submitted your letter on the subject of granting a licence for the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons to Mr. Joseph Henderson, Killeen, Castlederg, as mentioned in his application, which application was also submitted to the Council, with a letter from the District Inspector, Royal Ulster Constabulary, objecting to the issue of the licence, on the ground that persons already licensed reside in the district about two miles from applicant. The County Council, however, granted the licence referred to.

The SECRETARY said that, although the Society objected and the police objected, the County Council granted the licence.

Mr. HARDY said that a number of appeals against the issue of licences were heard by the Home Office four months ago, and it was time the decision was announced.

The SECRETARY said that thirty-three licences were cancelled by the Home Office some time ago, and the applicants had now nearly all got licences again.

Mr. GIBSON said that some of the county M.P.'s were dead against the refusal of the licences to shopkeepers.

The PRESIDENT said that undoubtedly there was strong opposition to the attitude of the Council in the matter.

Mr. CONNOR said that they were even worse off than before. A protest should be made to the Home Office.

Mr. LANCASHIRE said it should be put definitely to the Ministry whether they wished the Council to carry out the Act, or whether indiscriminate licences were to be granted.

The PRESIDENT expressed the view that apparently the Farmers' Union was at the bottom of it.

Mr. STOREY said they were tired of going to the Home Office over the matter. Once a licence was granted it should not be granted again for five or ten years.

Mr. CONNOR asked whether the County Councils or the Government ruled in the matter.

Mr. TAYLOR cited a case in which a firm was prosecuted and convicted, yet got a licence a few months later.

It was decided to send a strong protest to the Home Office and point out that cancelled licences had been granted again.

The PRESIDENT said that the Home Office was shilly-shallying with the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. HARDY: They are between the devil and the deep sea.

VISIT TO EXAMINATIONS

The secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain wrote that the Council had appointed the president of the Society and himself to visit the examinations in Belfast during the week ended June 25.

Mr. HARDY said they would be glad to welcome as many as would come over from England, and the arrangements for the visit were left in the hands of a committee.

UNSUCCESSFUL RECIPROCITY APPLICATION

An application was received asking for acceptance of the Alberta and Saskatchewan diplomas by a former Belfast pharmacist now in Sydney.

The SECRETARY said it was impossible. The applicant should have six months' residence in Northern Ireland.

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA REPORT

The Clerk of the Privy Council wrote forwarding a copy of the report of the Subcommittee of the Committee of Civil Research on the British Pharmacopœia.

Professor SMALL said that the pharmacists had won their point. The Pharmacopœia in future was to have a settled secretariat, and the working season was to go on continuously under the supervision of a Selection Committee.

The PRESIDENT expressed the indebtedness of the Council to Professor Small for his services.

MEMBERS ELECTED

On the motion of Mr. DUNDEE, seconded by Mr. STOREY, the following nominated candidates were elected as members of the Society: John Gray, 49 Antrim Road, Belfast; Samuel John Smiley, The Square, Castlewellan; Robert Scott, c/o Carlton's Medical Hall, Larne.

Accounts were passed and the Council rose.

Drug Trade Appeal Fund

THE biennial meeting of the Drug Trade Appeal Fund was held at St. Bride's Institute, London, E.C., on May 21. There were present Messrs. C. A. Hill (The British Drug Houses, Ltd.), chairman, W. F. Gulliver, treasurer, L. O. Johnson (Fassett & Johnson), John Keall, A. R. Melhuish, W. P. Want, W. J. Williams (Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd.), and the secretary (Mr. William Johnston).

The report showed that the trustees had taken part in one appeal during the two years. In 1926 Mr. Sharp, one of the directors of a chemists' limited liability company, was fined for selling without a wine licence, Wincarnis with Quinine, on the ground that it was intoxicating liquor, not exempted by Section 111 the Licensing Consolidation Act, 1910. The proprietors of the wine asked the trustees if they would assist with an appeal. The trustees replied that they would bear one-fourth of the cost, and this was ultimately done—the proprietors paying half and the Chemists' Defence Association the other fourth. The appeal was dismissed with costs. "In undertaking to share in this appeal," the report continues, "your trustees were partly influenced by the fear that an adverse decision might have an embarrassing effect on the unlicensed sale of B.P. quinine wine and other *bona-fide* medicated wines. Notwithstanding a remark made by the Lord Chief Justice, the position is left obscure in regard to such wines, and your trustees are considering whether an effort (by deputation or otherwise) should be made to try to induce the Chancellor of the Exchequer to get Section 111 amended so as to show that not only medicated tinctures, etc., containing spirit, but also medicated wines are exempt from licence when sold by chemists." The accounts showed an excess of expenditure (£72 15s. 7d.) over income (£32 6s. 6d.) due to the cost of the Fund's share in the appeal mentioned. The market value of the Fund's stock on May 10, 1927, was £666 *plus* dividend.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. The meeting recommended the trustees to postpone coming to a decision respecting further action in the matter of medicated wines. The trustees and officers were reappointed.

Colonial and Foreign News

INDIAN SALTPETRE.—Although statistics of production of saltpetre in India are no longer available, the export figures may be accepted as a fairly reliable index to the general state of the industry. Excepting a few hundreds of tons required for internal consumption as fertiliser, almost the whole of the Indian output is exported to foreign countries. The quantities reported in 1926 amounted to 98,830 cwt., valued at rs. 13,24,540 (£98,846), against 126,973 cwt., valued at rs. 19,63,301 (£147,617) in 1925.

NIGERIAN KOLA.—In the Colonial report on Nigeria for 1926 it is stated that the production of kola in Nigeria has increased from quite insignificant proportions five years ago to a volume which is now certainly very considerable, and which is tentatively estimated at not less than 1,500 tons, worth about £150,000. The annual import is usually between 6,000 and 8,000 tons, and there is no evidence that it is decreasing, for the lower prices of recent years have caused increased consumption. A considerable increase in the local production of kola must be anticipated during the next ten years.

CREOSOTE PRODUCTION IN SOUTH RUSSIA.—Up to the present creosote has been imported from abroad, but plant for the destructive distillation of wood is to be erected at Borschom at a cost of 700,000 roubles, which will produce annually 50,000 kilos. of creosote. Production will commence next year, and when this plant is in full operation two more installations will be set up, another at Borschom and the third at Kachetien, whose annual output will reach 100,000 kilos. The erection of this plant will enable the needs of the U.S.S.R. (200,000 kilos.) to be covered and placed independent of foreign sources of supply.

INDIAN CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—At a meeting of eighteen leading chemists and druggists and general merchants of Bombay held on March 11 it was resolved to form the Bombay Chemists' and Druggists' Society (1928). Among the objects of the Society is: (1) To make contracts on behalf of the members with manufacturers, to buy the maximum quantities of goods within a fixed period, and obtain the highest discount. (2) To make arrangements, if possible, with the manufacturers to obtain the sole selling rights of their goods within the Bombay Presidency or whole of India. (3) To do other work in the interest of members and manufacturers supplying goods to the members.

NEW ZEALAND CONFERENCE.—The annual conference of the Pharmaceutical Society of New Zealand was held in Nelson from March 6 to 9, when between fifty and sixty delegates attended. A social evening was held in the Velma Hall, when an official welcome was extended by the Mayor of Nelson (Mr. W. J. Moffatt). Speeches were made by Mr. Ancell (president of the local branch of the Society) and by Professor Easterfield, of the Cawthron Institute. Visitors were shown over the Cawthron Institute and were taken for a motor run. It may be recalled that the Pharmaceutical Society will celebrate its jubilee next year. There were 108 members in 1879 and 700 members now.

PALESTINE DRUG IMPORTS.—A notification recently published in the Palestine "Commercial Bulletin" announces the deletion of the item "drugs raw and prepared" from the list of articles which are exempted from customs duty on importation into Palestine, the following items being substituted:—Drugs, raw and prepared (other than the following articles which are capable of use for industrial purposes), provided that where the Director of Customs, Excise and Trade is satisfied that any consignment of the said articles is so prepared that they will be used exclusively for medicinal purposes, the consignment shall be entitled to exemption:—Sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, carbonic acid, acetic acid, carbonate or bicarbonate of soda, potassium chlorate, castor oil, vaseline, glycerin, sodium hyposulphate, Epsom salt, hydrogen peroxide (oxygenated water), almond oil, starch powder, talc powder, paraffin oil, nitro glycerin, turpentine oil, chloride of lime, gum arabic, ammonia (liquid or solid), extracts and essence of fruit and flowers, methyl violet, and alum.

French News

From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.

PROFESSOR PERROT gave a lecture at the Paris Faculty of Pharmacy recently on his journey across the Sahara by motor. The object was to study the commercial possibilities of French West Africa.

LEECHES are hardly looked upon nowadays as a leading line, but a certain number must still be used in Paris, judging from an incident reported in the papers recently. A carman employed by a wholesale pharmaceutical firm in the Avenue Jean-Jaurès left the premises with twenty cases, each containing two thousand leeches. When he arrived at his destination, he noticed that one case was missing, and informed the police. The thief must have been surprised at the nature of his booty.

AN ASSISTANT employed at a Troyes pharmacy, when dispensing a prescription for a solution of digitaline, omitted the 30 gm. of distilled water prescribed. The patient, a warehouseman, took a portion of the mixture and has since been incapacitated for work. The assistant and his employer have been fined each 100 fr. The former has been condemned to a week's imprisonment and the latter to fourteen days, but this part of the sentence for them as first offenders, is merely nominal. The court awarded 15,000 fr. on account as damages, and have nominated three doctors to report on the case with a view to fixing a definite sum.

MANY French scientific institutions have now "societies" which endeavour to help them financially. The Paris Faculty of Pharmacy is no exception to this rule. Their "society" has now been in existence two years. It has founded two annual scholarships, the "Antoine Girard" scholarship, value 3,000 fr., for research, and the "Ferdinand Roques" studentship (value 2,000 fr.), for a married student. Books are given as prizes in the competitive examinations in laboratory work. A fund is being raised to construct a building for the "National Laboratory for Testing Medicaments" and a sum of 230,000 fr. has been collected for this purpose, but a further amount is needed for equipment.

MR. STANLEY S. BALCH, chemist and druggist, Pharmacie Parsons, 24 bis Rue Victor Hugo, Boulogne-sur-Mer, was installed by the retiring Master, Bro. A. Bolin, of the Godefroi de Bouillon Lodge No. 6 (founded in 1917 under the name of Donoughmore No. 6), at an installation held at the Masonic Temple, Grand Rue, Boulogne, on March 3. The lodge was honoured by the presence of the following brethren: R.W. Bro. W. Hewson, G.M. Prov. de Neustrie; W. Bro. A. Daniels, P.P.G.A.D.C., Warwick; W. Bro. J. R. Walker, P.G.D.C.; W. Bro. S. Britcher, P.G.S.B., Eng., and other past and reigning masters. There were many guests, some having crossed from England. Pharmacy was represented by Bro. Walter J. May, chemist and druggist, Kilwinning Lodge No. 208, and W. Bro. Worrin, W.M. of Lodge Men of Kent 4,213. The banquet which followed at the Buffet Maritime was presided over by the newly-installed Master. A musical programme was carried out by Mrs. Bradbrook, Bro. E. J. Balsh, East Surrey Lodge No. 2,769, and Bro. Percy Greenstreet, P.M., Temple Lodge No. 558.

Dutch Pharmacists at Cambridge



Front Row: Dr. J. J. Hofman, in centre
Second Row: Mr. E. Saville Peck, at right-hand end

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland Council Meeting

(Concluded from the O. & D., May 19, p. 620.)

Mr. BROOKE KELLY: If it could be embodied in the Bill we would have good results.

The PRESIDENT: Yes, I thoroughly agree with you—if it could be embodied in the Bill.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY: If you cannot embody the definition of a "drug" in it, my notice of motion falls to the ground.

After considerable discussion, on the president's explanation of the impracticability of the proposal it was decided to allow the matter to drop.

ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP

The following were elected to membership:—Miss H. McDevitt, Ph.C., The Pharmacy, Ardee, co. Louth (proposed by Mr. Fielding and seconded by Mr. Larkin), and Mr. Francis L. McGee, Ph.C., The Prescription Pharmacy, Letterkenny, co. Donegal (proposed by Dr. Ryan and seconded by Dr. Walsh).

THE CASE OF AN APPRENTICE

Mr. KERR referred to a matter which, he said, was causing some gossip. He did not always swallow all he heard in the way of gossip. The gossip referred to the case of a young man who served his time to Lester, Ltd., Cork, was turned down in Dublin and was accepted in Belfast. There seemed to be some question why he should have been turned down in Dublin and accepted in Belfast.

The PRESIDENT said this young man submitted his certificate of service from Messrs. Lester, Ltd., Cork, and it was examined by the Declarations Committee and found not to be in order. The vice-president and himself good-heartedly but, as he afterwards considered, foolishly, interested themselves in the matter to see if they could do anything. The Committee were equally divided for and against returning the case to the Council, and on his (the president's) suggestion a gentleman who took an interest in the candidate agreed to get him to withdraw from the examination so that the Council would not definitely turn him down, because the Council could do nothing but turn him down. It was the considered opinion of their law adviser, Mr. Meeke.

Mr. KERR: I heard the insinuation that previous certificates were accepted from Lesters.

The PRESIDENT: Yes, it was suggested to me that dozens of men have been accepted from Lesters in the past. But my answer to that is that twenty wrongs do not make one right. If the Council in the past did not go into their work as it should have been done I am not going to take that as a precedent for my work. The president proceeded to say that he had brought the system in the office as much up to date as possible, and it facilitated Miss Grene in her work. They had a new register of limited companies throughout the country. As soon as they saw the publication of a new company Miss Grene visited the Castle and got the fullest particulars. It was on their register that they turned down the apprentice in question. As regarded the North of Ireland Society accepting him, they could accept anybody's certificate, whether a limited company's or that of anybody else. They had accepted the certificate of Mr. Weiner, whom Miss Grene and himself turned down in the office without submitting his application to the Council at all, as they saw it would be wasting the Council's time to do so. He had served his apprenticeship to an Irish pharmaceutical chemist working for another man in the Transvaal. They had accepted that certificate in the North under the powers they had given themselves to accept any certificate. But what they had done in the North was no criterion of what they should do in the Free State.

Mr. KERR said his friends had not been doing this young man to whom he had referred a good turn.

The PRESIDENT: He may well say, "Save me from my friends!"

The report of the law adviser on the matter having been read, the Council pressed approval of the course that had been taken in the case.

BENEVOLENT FUND

Mr. WARWICK said there was a matter that he had heard a great deal of talk about during the past fortnight. Several members of the Society had spoken in very strong terms on the fact that tickets for a Derby sweep had been sent out with the address 67 Lower Mount Street, upon them. One member had said that it was scandalous that their Society should be used for such a purpose. He (Mr. Warwick) agreed with him. It did not increase the dignity of their Society. Though he was fully in sympathy with the object of the sweep, the name of the Society and the Society's address should not have been used. He wished to know whether the promoters requested permission to use the address and whether permission was granted.

The PRESIDENT said there was no request, and he thought that even if there was there would be no grant of permission to use the address. The Irish Chemists' Golfing Society, of which many members of the Council were members, received permission from the Council to use the Society's premises for committee meetings, and that permission, of course, extended to their annual meeting. At the annual meeting, which he attended, reference was made to the great success of the Golfing Society, and there was a suggestion that a dance or something like that should be run in connection with it. Some members suggested running a sweep, and one member said they would make £300 or £400 on it. He (the president) asked him what he would do with the money, and Mr. Roche, the secretary, at once replied "Give it to the Benevolent Fund." He (the president) remarked that it would be a splendid thing to give it to the Benevolent Fund. He had some work to do in the office and left to attend to it. When he returned to the meeting all the arrangements had been made, and Mr. James Ryan, brother of Dr. Ryan, had kindly consented to run the sweep. He (the president) took it that Mr. Ryan would use his own address, and he never anticipated that the address of the Society's premises would be used. Mr. Ryan subsequently called at his house to show him the proofs of the tickets, but he was ill and unable to see him. As soon as he saw the tickets he took strong exception to them, and got into communication with Mr. Roche and Mr. Ryan; Mr. Ryan said that the address had been inadvertently put on, it being the address of the Golfing Society, and that he was sending out a circular asking those who had received books of tickets to send them back to him. Sweeps were run by great hospitals and there was nothing *infra dig.* in doing it. He would prefer if Mr. Ryan had asked the permission of the Council before using the address of the Society's premises. That was the only grievance they had. It was a question of mistaken zeal. It was in his kindness of heart that Mr. Ryan had made the mistake. He freely admitted that he had made it; and he apologised to the Council if an apology was necessary.

Mr. WARWICK: I don't think so at all. I have nothing but sympathy with the object. But there have been so many talking about it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said they admitted that there had been a mistake made in sending these tickets out in the form in which they had been sent. The president and himself knew nothing about it. Mr. Ryan, like the gentleman that he was, came forward and said that he would take the whole responsibility of it. That Society had been established for fifty-three years, and yet a few days ago, when a licentiate died, there was not enough money to get him buried. The fact that they had not a Benevolent Fund in connection with the Society was, in his opinion, a scandal. If the mistake in connection with this sweep was the only mistake that had been made in connection with the Society for the past fifty years, there would be little to be said.

The PRESIDENT: Charity covers a multitude of sins. We will throw the veil of charity over the transaction. Mr. James Ryan has been gentleman enough to say that he will shoulder all the blame. The president asked the permission of the Council to send out a circular, signed by Mr. Doyle and himself asking the co-operation of their wholesale friends. They would endeavour, he said, to place the Fund on a really solid footing. The required permission was granted.

General Medical Council

THE hundred and twenty-seventh session of the General Medical Council opened at 44 Hallam Street, London, W.1, on May 22, the president (Sir Donald MacAlister) in the chair. According to custom, the proceedings (after the roll had been called) opened with

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

No fewer than six members of the Council, said Sir Donald MacAlister, had been removed since the previous session, by death or by retirement; and, in addition, three past-members—Sir William Selby Church, Bt., Sir Dyce Duckworth, Bt., and Dr. H. W. L. Browne—had passed away. The president went on to say that his term of office expired in a week, but he proposed to consult the Council's convenience by resigning as soon as certain necessary business was completed. The principal matter of interest in the address was the report of the Subcommittee of the Committee of Civil Research on the British Pharmacopoeia. Concerning this the president said:—

The report of the subcommittee, which is unanimous, has now been submitted for the Council's consideration, and will be brought before you by the Pharmacopoeia Committee at this Session. Its conclusions were reached, as I can testify, after very careful and judicial consideration of the problems that have to be solved in the altered circumstances of the times; and I shall have no hesitation in commending to you, as worthy of adoption, the proposals for the readjustment of our practice which have been wrought out, in harmonious deliberation, by the subcommittee. I record here with special satisfaction the first conclusion—"that it is not necessary or desirable to make any alterations in the existing law relating to the preparation or publication of the British Pharmacopoeia." For if that view is accepted, it will rest with the Council, without waiting for legislation, to take immediate action for such alterations in our practice as may be found necessary or desirable in view of the current revision of the British Pharmacopoeia, 1914. I am but giving expression to the sentiments of my fellow members when I say that we are all deeply and gratefully sensible of the singular ability and wisdom of our chairman, Mr. Macmillan, and of the eminent service which through him the Lord President has rendered to the Council and to British pharmacopoeial science and practice.

Other matters dealt with in the address were the abrogation of reciprocity with Quebec, medical education in India, High Court decisions, the decreasing number of registrations, and finance. The financial position of the Council was declared to be "sound and satisfactory."

(To be continued.)

Legal Reports

Unauthorised Possession Charge.—At Ramsgate Police Court, recently, Dr. Joseph R. M. Mackenzie, of no fixed abode, was charged on remand with being in unauthorised possession of morphine and atropine tablets (*C. & D.*, April 21, p. 496). Mr. Daniel, for the defendant (who did not appear), said he understood that Dr. Oldfield, to whose care the defendant was entrusted, had written to the Bench in regard to Dr. Mackenzie's conduct during the time he had been with him, and apparently Dr. Mackenzie was staying with him for another month. In the circumstances, Mr. Daniel asked the Bench to consider whether the case could not be dismissed. The charge had been reduced to one of being in unlawful possession of drugs, the value of them being only 4s. The chief constable said he was not anxious to see a conviction recorded against the accused. His only concern was whether a month was a sufficiently long test for a man who had been addicted to drugs for a considerable period. The chairman announced that the case would be adjourned for another month.

False Representation.—At Cupar Sheriff Court, on May 17, Arthur Graham Gouldman, alias Arthur Graham, commercial traveller, Smedley Lanc, Cheetham, Manchester, pleaded "Guilty" to charges of defrauding by false representation. The first charge was that in the shop of Mr. John Carmichael, chemist and druggist, 71 High Street, Leslie, he pretended that he was an agent representing the Liebig Standard Wine Co., Salford,

manufacturers of Liebig Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, and that if Mr. Carmichael would purchase one dozen quart bottles and one dozen pint bottles of this wine he would be granted the sole agency of its sale within the burgh of Leslie; induced him to purchase the quantities; and by failing to grant him the sole agency defrauded him of the sum of £3 14s. 6d. There were similar charges in respect of the Cupar Co-operative Society and Mr. William Reid, chemist, Bonnygate, Cupar, the sums involved being £13 18s. 3d. and £10 9s. respectively. Mr. D. M. Baird, solicitor, defending, said that the accused had informed him that his practice was that, when he called on a chemist, he offered him the sole agency, so far as chemists were concerned, if they would buy a certain quantity of the goods. When he called on the Co-operative Society he made the same promise in respect, of course, of co-operative societies. That had been his custom, and until now it had never been questioned. When the firm received word that there were complaints with regard to the sole agencies, they circularised the whole of Scotland asking for complaints, and stated that they were prepared to refund the money or to deliver goods in exchange. All the persons mentioned in the complaint had been fully recompensed. This was the first time that any complaint had been made. The father of the defendant was a well-known public man in Manchester. He would suggest that a moderate fine be imposed. Mr. P. J. McPherson, depute procurator-fiscal, said that he would characterise the case as one of deliberate fraud. Gouldman, when asking for payment, always asked for a bearer's cheque, instead of an ordinary one, so that he could cash it immediately. The sheriff said that the total sum obtained by the accused was close on £30. It had been stated that the money had been paid back, but he took no notice of that. That did not purge the offence. If the accused escaped with a monetary penalty, it must be a substantial one—£20, or sixty days.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

MORUM YATES AND EDWARDS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with W. E. Morum, J. Yates and J. C. Edwards, and to carry on the business of chemical manufacturers formerly carried on by them at 30-31 Holborn, E.C. R.O., 30-31, Holborn, E.C.1.

F. D. ALLISON (BOGNOR), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,200. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, photographers, opticians, fancy dealers, etc. The directors are Mrs. A. C. Allison, F. D. Allison and Anne E. Allison. R.O.: 2 Central Buildings, London Road, Bognor.

SOLIDOL CHEMICAL, LTD. (public company).—Capital £125,000. Objects: To carry on the business of druggists, chemists, manufacturers and merchants in chemicals and drugs, etc. The subscribers are A. E. Rata, J. Harrison, and five others. R.O.: 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.

HUNTER'S PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £300. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, tobacconists, confectioners, stationers, wine and spirit merchants, etc. The first directors are: J. F. Hunter, Henrietta A. M. Hunter, and H. D. Masters. R.O.: 28 High Street, Dingwall, Ross-shire.

W. DRAPER'S PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, opticians, dealers in surgical, photographic and wireless goods, patent medicines, wines and spirits, tobacconists, etc. The first directors are W. Draper and Mrs. Mabel L. Draper. R.O.: 1 Soho Street, Liverpool.

G. C. HURRELL & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,500. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemical plant manufacturer carried on by G. C. Hurrell as G. C. Hurrell & Co. at Old School Works, Woolwich Road, Charlton, S.E. The subscribers are: J. Venning and C. Riverhead. R.O.: Old School Works, Woolwich Road, Charlton, S.E.

MILK FOODS, LTD.—At a meeting held at Carmarthen, on April 14, it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Major J. Francis, Carmarthen, was appointed liquidator.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD.—The preliminary statement shows a profit for the year ended March 31, 1923, of £701,972, against £641,732 for the preceding year. A bonus of 9d. per share (less tax) is proposed.

PHOTOMATON, LTD.—At a meeting held in London on April 25 it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. J. G. Dixon, Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, London, E.C., was appointed liquidator.

PHOTOMATON (INTERNATIONAL), LTD.—At a meeting held in London on April 25 it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. J. G. Dixon, Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, London, E.C., was appointed liquidator.

STEVENSON & HOWELL, LTD., report a net profit of £41,302 for 1927, against £47,233 in the previous year, leaving available (with £100,622 brought forward) £141,924. A final dividend of 11 per cent. is declared, making 16 per cent., tax free: £2,000 is placed to reserve, and £113,174 carried forward.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.—The profit for the first year ended December 31, 1927, is £4,567,225, from which £408,977 is to be carried to general reserve, and £125,331 reserved for income tax. The seven per cent. preference dividend requires £1,145,501, and the 3 per cent. dividend on the ordinary shares will require £2,635,602, while the 1½ per cent. on the deferred shares takes £169,133, and a balance of £82,681 will be carried forward.

LEWIS & PEAT, LTD., report a net profit of £63,705 for 1927, compared with £67,118 for 1926. A final dividend of 5 per cent. is proposed, making 25 per cent., against 35 per cent. for 1926, and after transferring £10,000 to reserve, a balance of £21,793 will be carried forward, compared with £15,588 brought in. A separate company has been formed to take over, as from January 1, 1927, the business previously carried on by the company in Singapore.

TAYLORS (CASH CHEMISTS) TRUST.—The first report, covering the period from incorporation of February 23, 1927, to March 31, 1928, shows a balance after providing for directors' fees, secretarial and other expenses and income tax, of £130,053. Dividends, less tax, on preferred ordinary shares to March 31, 1928, absorbed £42,751 and interim dividend, less tax, on deferred ordinary shares of 10 per cent. £9,600. Directors recommend writing off whole of preliminary expenses and expenses of subsequent issues, £59,692, final dividend on deferred ordinary shares of 15 per cent., making 25 per cent., less tax, carrying forward £3,609.

Bankruptcy Report

Re Charles Ewart Levesley, chemist and druggist, 21 Formosa Street, Maida Vale, W.—This debtor attended, on May 18, before Mr. Registrar Francke, at the London Bankruptcy Court, for public examination upon accounts showing liabilities £816 and net assets valued at £236, after allowing £43 for payment of the preferential claims. The debtor said he qualified as a chemist in 1912, and he was afterwards in employment until 1914; he then purchased for £350 a chemist's business carried on at 21 Formosa Street, Maida Vale, W., under the style of Adams & Co. With the exception of the period from November 1914 until April 1919, during which he served in the Army, his business was conducted under management; he had since carried it on alone, but latterly it was unsuccessful, and eventually, owing to pressure by creditors, he filed his petition. He attributed his insolvency to lack of capital. The examination was concluded.

Compulsory Liquidation

Senior Crozier & Co., Ltd., Union Works, Union Street, Stratford, wholesale chemists and druggists.—The report of the Official Receiver and Liquidator in this com-

pulsory liquidation has been issued. The statement of affairs shows liabilities £1,113, against assets of £16, a total deficiency of £4,100 with regard to contributories, the issued capital being 3,003 ordinary shares of £1 each. The company was incorporated as a private company on November 16, 1923, to acquire and take over as a going concern the business of wholesale chemists and druggists carried on under the style of Senior Crozier & Co. The only director was Wm. Francis Fitzgerald, who also acted as secretary and manager. He states that he is a qualified chemist, and that he originally acquired the goodwill of the business of Senior Crozier, Purcell & Co., Ltd., from the Receiver for the debenture-holders of that company in 1911. He continued to carry on the business as a brewing chemist until 1916, when he became interested in the manufacture of high explosives, and proceeded to develop that part of the business until the formation of the company in November 1923. At that time Fitzgerald appears to have had hopes of being appointed an official buying agent on behalf of the Irish Free State Government, for which he had been purchasing stores of various descriptions, and he accordingly promoted the company to take over his chemists' and druggists' business and the buying agency when acquired. The company did not obtain the buying agency from the Irish Government, and Fitzgerald states that endeavours were made to work up a business in bismuth preparations, but owing to difficulty over finance, advantage could not be taken of the reduced rates obtainable in the trade and it was necessary to acquire the metal from outside sources, with the result that higher prices had to be paid. The company also experimented in and manufactured caramel for brewing, sulphurous acid, sulphide of soda and chloride of calcium, but all excepting the last-named resulted in loss. According to Fitzgerald, the manufacture of calcium chloride would have proved successful but for the fact that the market for this commodity was very limited. The failure of the company is attributed to the lack of working capital, losses sustained in connection with experiments, and the fact that any profits made were more than exhausted by costs in connection with executions levied by creditors. In the Official Receiver's opinion, the failure is directly attributable to mismanagement on the part of Fitzgerald in that no provision was made for adequate working capital, and further in that the business was not properly attended to and was regarded by Fitzgerald as in the nature of a spare-time employment.

Business Changes

MR. T. C. CORNWELL, Ph.C., has opened a branch at 538 Hartshill Road, Stoke-on-Trent.

MR. W. N. WHITE, chemist and druggist, will shortly open a new pharmacy in the Market Place, Woodhouse, Sheffield.

MR. H. BLATT, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of H. Twidale, 123 Newgate Lane, Mansfield.

MR. S. M. GILL, Ph.C., has taken over the business of Mr. W. Park, chemist and druggist, 84 Great Northern Road, Aberdeen.

MR. A. NOSWORTHY, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. F. Matthews, chemist and druggist, 48 Newgate Lane, Mansfield.

MR. CHARLES KENT, chemist and druggist, for many years with Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Dartford, will shortly open The Pharmacy, Barnehurst, Kent.

THE G. W. CARNRICK CO. have removed their factory and offices from 417 Canal Street, New York City, to new premises at 2-24 Mt. Pleasant Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A.

The business premises of the late Mr. J. Renwick Bell, chemist and druggist, 14 Newgate Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, whose business was continued by the relatives after Mr. Bell's death, have been sold.

Analytical Reports

Lancashire

THE annual report of the Lancashire County Analyst (Mr. G. D. Elsdon, B.Sc., F.I.C.) for 1927 states that the number of samples submitted under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts was 4,341, and of these 99, or 2.3 per cent., were returned as adulterated. An informal sample of arrowroot was found to contain 25 per cent. of the starch of sweet potato. An informal sample of lemonade powder was found to consist of a mixture of sugar and tartaric acid, flavoured with oil of lemon. The analyst states: "Tartaric acid is not a constituent of lemons, and the only way in which a liquid produced from this powder would resemble lemonade would be in the acid taste and flavour of oil of lemons. It would appear undesirable that a substance of the nature of this sample should be sold as lemonade powder." One sample of ammonia was taken under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. On examination it was found to contain 16 per cent. of ammonia by weight. As the name and address of the vendor was not on the label, he was prosecuted; the case resulted in a fine. A sample of "— Fluid" was also taken under the same Act, and on examination it was found to contain less than one per cent. of phenols. The remains of a bottle of medicine were received from the police in connection with a charge under the Dangerous Drugs Act. The composition of the liquid in the bottle was found to be in agreement with a prescription which required 1 oz. of tincture of opium B.P. to be made up to 10 oz. with water and eau de Cologne. Several samples of foods contained forbidden preservatives or an excess of permitted preservatives.

City of London

The latest annual report of the medical officer of health for the City of London, covering the year 1927, may, as most of the subjects it deals with have already appeared as news items in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, be summarised in a few lines. Prosecutions for defective "drugs" during the year numbered three, and penalties were imposed in each case; one vendor was cautioned, and in another instance "it was not deemed desirable to take further action by reason of a declaration at the time of sale." The medical officer's remarks on rat repression include the following:—

The subject of virus received attention in 1913, when the virus in use by certain tenants at the Central Meat Market was examined by the City bacteriologist, who reported that the particular virus was inert, though it was stated to contain a modified Loeffler's bacillus (possibly the *Bacillus typhi murium*, of Loeffler). The virus question was again inquired into in 1920, when three samples were obtained. One proved to be identical with Gärtner's *B. enteritidis*, the second resembled Gärtner's bacillus, and the third was similar to the first. The conclusion arrived at, after considering the subject at some length, was that Gärtner's bacillus was not a natural inhabitant of the intestine of either rats or mice, but that both these animals might be infected by these organisms, and the result might be death or recovery; the animals might survive as carriers, and it was suggested there was a possibility of a carrier animal gaining access to food and contaminating it. The question, therefore, arose whether the use of virus should be prohibited. It has been the practice of this Department not to encourage the use of bacterial preparations in City premises, but no power exists which would enable the Corporation to prohibit their use.

The report adds that red squill extract is recommended on account of its toxicity to rodents and its comparative harmlessness to domestic animals.

Birmingham

The report of the Birmingham City Analyst (Mr. J. F. Liversidge, F.I.C., Ph.C.) for the first quarter of 1928 records that under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts 1,325 samples were submitted. Adulterated samples were equivalent to 3.3 per cent.; for the first quarters of the two previous years the figures were 2.7 per cent. and 2.9 per cent. respectively. The increase is chiefly due to the new Food Preservative Regulations. The following are the principal passages in the report:—

Pearl Barley.—A Statutory Rule and Order issued last June placed pearl barley outside the Food Preservative Regulations for the remainder of last year. This year, therefore, pearl barley should be free from sulphur dioxide. Four samples showed no indication of sulphur dioxide, and one which was passed as nearly genuine contained about ten parts per million. Five informal samples contained it to the extent of 120 parts, 100 parts, 80 parts, 70 parts and 30 parts per million. Each vendor was cautioned.

Condensed Milk.—One sample was labelled "Machine skimmed milk of the highest quality." The Condensed Milk Regulations, 1923, require that "there shall not be placed on any tin or other receptacle containing condensed milk any comment on, explanation of, or reference to . . . the words 'machine skimmed' . . ." The addition in the label of the words "of the highest quality" is obviously contrary to these Regulations.

Baking Powder, Egg-Substitute Powder.—These articles should contain at least 6 per cent. of available carbonic acid, but a sample of baking powder contained only 4.5 per cent. and egg-substitute powder only 4.6 per cent. The manufacturer was cautioned.

Treacle, Golden Syrup.—An informal sample of treacle and a formal sample of golden syrup were adulterated with about 20 per cent. of glucose syrup. The comparatively small proportion of adulterant present suggests that the article was intended to be sold as genuine golden syrup and not as a mixture. It was invoiced to the retailer as "pale syrup." "Golden syrup" is definitely a sugar product, but "pale syrup" may contain any proportion of adulterant. The wholesale dealer, therefore, protected himself by the use of the term, though the retailer may have been ignorant that it indicated an adulterated product. The retailer was cautioned and also the wholesale dealer, who was informed that his invoice was unsatisfactory.

Vinegar, Malt Vinegar.—An informal sample was deficient in strength, containing only 3.7 per cent. of acetic acid, and a subsequent formal sample had only 3.5 per cent. An informal sample of vinegar was artificial vinegar. It contained 3 grains of boric acid per gallon, which is an unusual constituent and probably due to an accident. A formal sample of malt vinegar from the same vendor was also artificial vinegar. The vendor was fined.

Zinc Ointment.—The six informal samples contained approximately correct amounts of zinc oxide, varying from 13.9 per cent. to 16.3 per cent. One sample was rancid.

Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine.—Ten samples were of satisfactory composition, containing from 2.04 per cent. to 2.33 per cent. of quinine sulphate, and from 0.88 per cent. to 1.12 per cent. of ammonia.

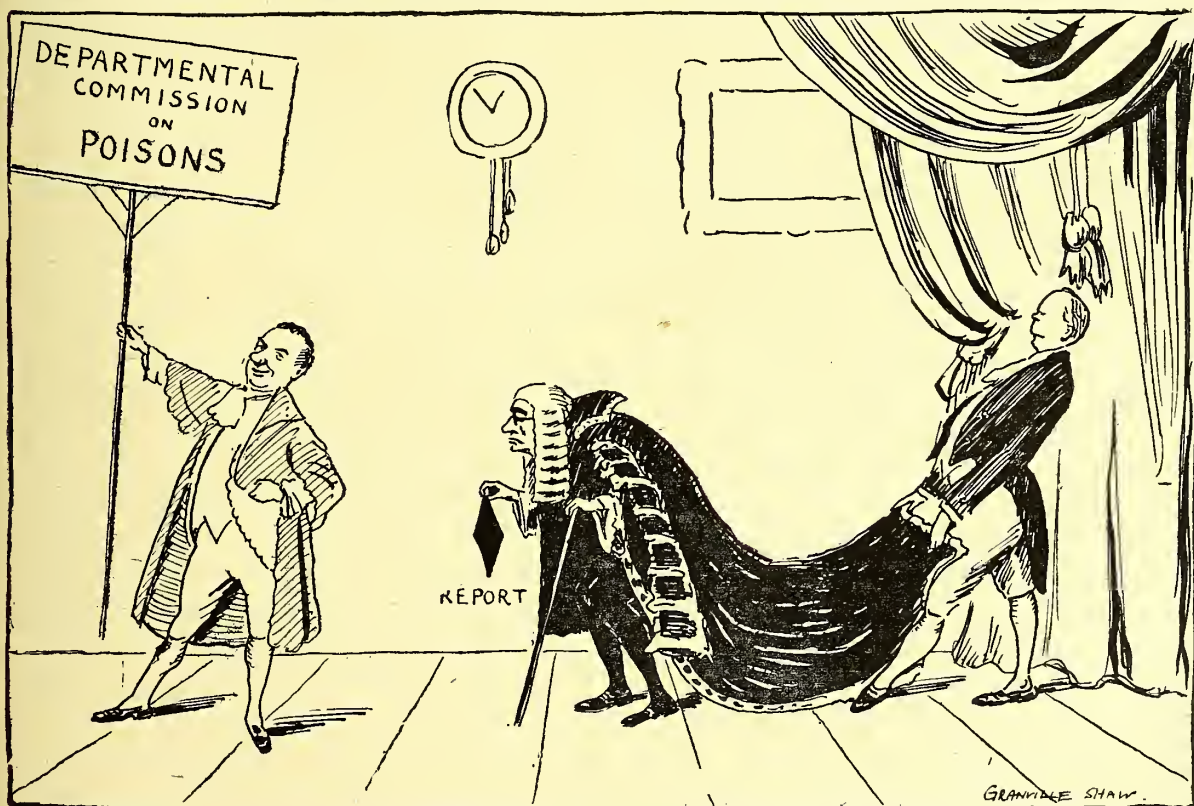
Aspirin Tablets.—In my report for the fourth quarter of 1925, I reported on twelve samples of aspirin tablets. While passing them as genuine, I pointed out that some of the tablets were irregular in weight and that others were slow in breaking down. I also stated that "even the more resistant tablets broke down within a reasonable time on carrying about in a bottle of water." In the third quarter of last year I reported on six other samples, which showed a decided improvement on the previous samples. Last January I was surprised to find that in an advertisement in several daily papers for a particular brand of aspirin tablets, my first report on aspirin tablets was quoted, but the twelve tablets examined were magnified into forty-two and a sensational heading, "Impure Aspirin," was wholly incorrect. Further, the qualifying phrase with regard to the tablets breaking down was omitted, and there was no reference to my later report showing improvement in the tablets. The advertisement also suggested, though it did not say so definitely, that I had given a certificate of the purity of the tablets advertised, which was quite incorrect as I had not examined them.

By direction of your [Public Health] Committee, the town clerk wrote to the advertisers and to the newspapers which had inserted the advertisement. The advertisement was stopped and an apology made for the unauthorised use of my report.

The Royal Society

SCIENCE in its most up-to-date phases characterised the exhibits at the spring conversazione of the Royal Society, held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1, on May 17. Items of interest to every profession were demonstrated. The display connected with the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was unattended and so deprived of that personal contact which might have aroused more than casual interest. Specimens of *Zamia floridana*, the plant now identified as the source of Florida arrowroot, and of various species of *Ephedra*, the source of ephedrine, were on view. There was also an array of the animal materia medica of the seventeenth century which recently came into the possession of the Society. The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, were responsible for some most interesting details on plants yielding chaulmoogra oil; living specimens of *Taraktogenos kurzii*, *Hydnocarpus anthelmintica* and *Hydnocarpus wightiana* were shown. Plantations are now being made throughout the tropics to ensure adequate supplies in view of the wasteful methods adopted in harvesting in India, Burma and Siam. The samples of seeds and fruits on view afforded comparison with those of *Gynocardia odorata*, which was formerly regarded as the source. Dr. D. Keilin, by means of microscopic preparations, demonstrated the properties of the respiratory pigment in yeast cells, and its relation to that of our blood. The biological control of insect pests and noxious plants was illustrated by the Rothamsted Experimental Station. The extinction of noxious plants in New Zealand by means of insects which attack them is receiving attention with a view to importing such insects into areas infested by the plants in question. The John Innes Horticultural Institution pay special attention to chromosome studies, and one of some commercial interest is that dealing with the mutations in wheat resulting from chromosome aberration. Experiments made on the origin of new forms in *Rubus* has thrown some light on the systematic confusion of the genus. The Imperial Chemical Industries

displayed specimens of new ketone dyes obtained by sodium synthesis. Pinks from xanthenes were a special feature, as were specimens of cellulose acetate showing the influence of substituents on shade in the malachite-green series. An apparatus for investigating surface films of insoluble substances was shown by Dr. N. K. Adam. Lord Rayleigh has added another contribution to the long list of experiments in ultra-violet light. He has proved by the fading of the feathers of a peacock that pigments rather than interference are responsible for the vivid colours associated with this bird. The Department of Mineralogy of the British Museum has also used ultra-violet light, and showed the fluorescence of minerals under the rays. Sir William Bragg gave a demonstration of crispations in liquids in the hope of renewing interest in this subject. These experiments are based on those made by Faraday, and described in his unpublished laboratory note books. The British Mosquito Control Institute, by slides projected on to a screen, gave an instructive moving exhibit of British mosquitoes in their larval and pupal stages. Professor G. I. Taylor's experiments with bodies of different forms suspended in curved and converging streams of air were designed to verify the theoretical predictions, forecast by mathematical analysis. Spectograms were the feature of the exhibit from the Radiological Branch, Research Department, Woolwich. One of these was a collection (with model) of electro-deposited nickel, and the other was a combined spectrometer and x-ray tube for taking four spectograms at once. Dr. R. J. Ludford, from the laboratories of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, demonstrated the cell-structure and intravital staining of tumour-bearing animals by means of mice, which had had injections of trypan blue. The changes in crystalline form of ammonium nitrate, with variations of temperature, were treated by the Explosives Branch, Research Department, Woolwich. The changes from one of the five crystalline forms to another, successively, during cooling from the molten condition, explains certain difficulties encountered in the filling and storage of shells with ammonium nitrate explosives. Many other curiosities of physical phenomena were to be seen.



THE BLACK CAP
(With apologies to Sir William Orpen)

Associations' Meetings

Belfast.—A meeting of the general committee of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland was held on May 17, in the Society's Rooms, Belfast, the president (Mr. F. Storey) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. S. Gibson, J. Macauley, J. F. Donaghy, S. McDowell, S. Suffern, T. Gordon, W. J. Rankin, D. A. Taylor, and J. Moffett (secretary). The president and secretary reported on the meeting held of the committees of the other bodies in connection with the proposed amalgamation of the North Irish Pharmacists' Association, the Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association, and their own Society. Considerable discussion ensued, and eventually the general principle of amalgamation was accepted, and it was decided to have a further meeting of the committee to go into details. It was resolved that the annual excursion this year should take place to the Giant's Causeway, on June 13, and that it should be a whole-day affair.

Chemists' Dental Society.—The annual meeting of the Chemists' Dental Society was held on May 10. The president (Mr. F. C. Ashford), who was in the chair, congratulated Dr. Templar Malins (an ex-president of the Society), who had recently qualified as a medical man. The year 1927 was an unfortunate one for dentists. On the one side is now ranged the P.D.S.A., the I.D.S., and the C.D.S., and on the other the B.D.A. and the Society of Dental Surgeons. This has been caused through the latter two societies supporting the suggestion of experimental clinics being established under the Ministry of Health. The C.D.S. has always opposed this scheme, and together with the other two societies is now combined for unified action under the designation of the Dentists' Joint Committee. A report regarding the progress of the Amending Bill to the National Health Insurance Acts was given by the secretary, who was present during the Committee stage, when, in spite of every effort being taken to acquaint the Ministry and members of Parliament with the views of dentists, and also Insurance patients, clause 14 giving the Government power to provide dental clinics out of Insurance monies, and in competition with private practitioners, was passed, and the Bill will shortly be in report stage. A discussion took place regarding the action taken by regional dental officers in refusing to pass dental estimates providing conservative treatment. Insured members were definitely objecting to extractions at the instigation of approved societies, and were in many cases refusing to accept benefit where teeth could be saved for a considerable number of years by having them filled privately. The treasurer reported that the finances of the Society were satisfactory. The insurance of all members of the Society against dental claims has been increased to £500. The following officers were elected:—*President* Mr. F. C. Ashford; *Vice-President* Mr. S. Davis; *Treasurer*, Mr. J. J. Laws; *Auditor*, Mr. B. L. Workman; *Irish Secretary*, Mr. R. Kells; *Council*, Dr. Templar Malins, Messrs. Brownbill, Barker, Grantham, Morgan, Sutcliffe, Williams, and Lyons; *Secretary*, Mr. J. W. Roberts, 10 Tavistock Place, London, W.C.1.

Ealing.—The annual meeting of the Ealing District Pharmacists' Association was held on May 8, the president (Mr. R. J. Morton Sennitt) in the chair. The treasurer's report was presented by Mr. Alcock. A credit balance was shown. The following officers and committee were then elected for next session:—*President*: Mr. Frank Browne; *Vice-president*, Mr. H. L. Ironmonger; *Treasurer*, Mr. J. Elsworth Alcock; *Secretary*, Mr. Sidney R. Hughes; *Social Secretary*, Mr. Arnold Roberts; *Auditor*, Mr. Herbert Skinner; *Committee*, Messrs. J. Chalmers, R. F. Edkins, P. H. Harbord, H. A. Irwin, T. Marns, R. J. Morton Sennitt. Mr. H. A. Irwin proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. R. J. Morton Sennitt for the admirable way he had carried on the duties of president. This was seconded by Mr. R. F. Edkins, and carried with applause. Mr. Sennitt, in a few words, thanked members for their appreciation of his services. Mr. Frank Browne, in taking the chair in succession to Mr. Sennitt, thanked the members. The collection taken at the meeting for the Benevolent Fund realised 15s.

Edinburgh.—The first botanical excursion of the summer session of the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association took place on May 9, when the members proceeded to Barnton under the leadership of Miss Elsie Ross. Some excellent field work was done. Among plants collected were:—*Ranunculus ficaria*, *R. acris*, *Caltha palustris*, *Cardamine hirsuta*, *Capsella Bursa pastoris*, *Alliaria officinalis*, *Viola canina*, *Lychnis vespertina*, *L. diurna*, *Stellaria media*, *Cerastium vulgatum*, *Filix Europæus*, *Hypericum perforatum*, *Acer pseudo-platanus*, *Ulex Europæus*, *Spiraea ulmaria*. On the motion of the president (Miss Margaret McA. Smith), a vote of thanks was awarded to Miss Elsie Ross. It was reported that in the Ewing Pharmacy Prize Competition the first prize, value £1 1s. (presented by Dr. J. Laidlaw Ewing), had been gained by Miss Elsie Inglis, pupil of Mr. A. E. Kelly, and the second prize (presented by Mr. Arthur Cairns) by Mr. Charles Collins, pupil of King & Son. The president intimated that owing to pressure of other engagements Miss Purdie was unable to continue as secretary, and Mr. Colin Gumm, Ph.C., 2 Torphichen Street, Edinburgh, was appointed to the vacancy.

Glasgow.—The annual meeting of the Glasgow Pharmacy Club was held on May 11. Mr. W. J. Moffat (president) occupied the chair. The secretary's report showed the Club to be in a flourishing condition, while the treasurer's statement showed a slight decrease in the balance carried forward. Mr. A. B. Gilmour, treasurer of the Building Fund, stated that the amount in the Fund was £420. The following were appointed:—*President*, Mr. Jas. Abbott; *Vice-presidents*, Messrs. D. G. MacKenzie and Jas. McGillivray; *Secretary*, Mr. Jas. Climie, 630 Rutherglen Road, Glasgow, C.5; *Treasurer*, Mr. A. M. Chisholm; *Librarian*, Mr. Alex. MacSween; *Auditors*, Messrs. Jas. Innes and J. W. Downie; *Committee*, Messrs. A. Duncan, R. Dickson, W. Wood Wilson, D. Black, Misses Dougal and Darling, and Mrs. Grierson. Mrs. McGillivray and Mrs. MacEwan were appointed *Convener* and *Sub-convener*, respectively, of the Ladies Committee. A cordial vote of thanks to all retiring members of committee, and to the chairman, brought the meeting to a close.

Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation.—A meeting of the Executive Council of the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation was held in Edinburgh, on May 11, Mr. A. A. Dick, Bellshill (president) in the chair. Among other matters, the following were under consideration:—(1) Claim by a member against the Liebig Standard Wine Co., Manchester, in connection with goods supplied not being in accordance with goods ordered. (2) Complaint by a member regarding another chemist in the same locality, giving to customers coupons with each 4d. spent in the shop, the customer being entitled on production of a certain number of coupons to obtain some article from the firm who sell the coupons to shopkeepers. It was reported that the chemist who had been giving the coupons to customers had promised to cease doing so. (3) Further correspondence between the Federation and another Association regarding 10 per cent. discount received by professional nurses from a company of retail chemists on goods purchased for the nurse's own use, and also for private patients. (4) The accounts of the Federation for the year ended April 30, 1928, which showed a surplus of income over expenditure for the year, and a corresponding increase in the funds of the Federation, were considered satisfactory. (5) The scrutineers' report in connection with the recent Executive Council election was given, and the following were declared duly elected members of the Executive Council for 1928-29:—Messrs. Robert Alexander, Strichen; Marshall K. Watt, Aberdeen; James Duff, Dundee; Walter G. McNab, Gorebridge; John H. Fisher, Dunfermline; Peter Nisbet, Leith; B. Cartwright, Galashiels; Alexander A. Dick, Bellshill; Peter M. Duff, Patick, Glasgow; W. S. Brown, Cathcart, Glasgow; W. S. Culbert, Airdrie; James Lohar, Hamilton; H. W. Thomas, Glasgow.

The Swansea Education Committee proposes to set up the necessary equipment, at a cost not exceeding £900, for training students at the Technical College in making galenicals.

Student Days

ALTHOUGH many years, some of them only too eventful to need comment, have passed, I can clearly remember the morning in September '99 when I entered on my first term at the Metropolitan College with the late Mr. Watson Will, to keep whose memory green old "Metro's" will need no eulogy of mine. Speaking for myself, I do not mind admitting that the first fact I grasped was that I was woefully ignorant. However, Mr. Will was the man to remove that difficulty, being always ready to help those who wanted to learn, and to reconcile us to what he would often call, with a twinkle in his eye, "those little things sent to try us." His lectures, too, were experiences to be remembered, with the judiciously interpolated racy jokes helping to fix important points in one's memory. Those who attended at the annual dinner at the Holborn Restaurant that year will remember the enthusiasm with which the chairman's remark, "Where there's a 'Will' there's a way," was received; also the stentorian rendering of "For he's a jolly good fellow" which followed a few minutes afterwards—and never more aptly.

All told, they were jolly old days; and although the shadow of the "Minor" hung over our heads, it could not quench our spirits. During the first few days of the term it seemed to be the custom for each student to be greeted with cheers as he entered the lecture-room. If a newcomer, he would be a trifle bewildered at first, but he would soon see the joke and take his seat ready to join in paying the same compliment to the next arrival. Then there would be the occasional indulgence in an evening at the Canterbury or some other hall. I also seem to remember hearing of a place called "The Horns." Tubes (I do not mean test-tubes, but means of travelling) were not so plentiful in London then as they have since become. The only one, at least in that district, was the old City and South London, between the Monument and Stockwell, with its peculiar system of booking. A uniform fare of twopence was charged for a journey from either terminus, and a penny for one from any other station, rendering tickets and ticket-collectors superfluous. I remember meeting Mr. Will at the Monument Station one evening, and in reply to his question why I was not at home studying I promptly said that I was feeling reduced, and was taking an evening off to oxidise. He always appreciated repartee, but it was not often we were smart enough to manage it.

VOCAL EFFECTS

It was during this term that Mr. Will presented the first Inter-Pharmacy Football cup. Those who, like myself, were not among the contestants for it could, nevertheless, get a lot of fun on Saturday afternoons at Shepherd's Bush, after which there would be community singing in the train on our return. Apropos of the cup, our team was once beaten by five goals to *nil*, the goalkeeper being a gentleman whose name was easily rendered in Latin. On the following Monday morning we found that some humorist had decorated the blackboard with a sketch of a cadaverous figure between the goalposts, surrounded by five circles, and inscribed "Lupuli." Another event—though now dwarfed by time and comparison—which marked that term was the outbreak of the Boer war. That afternoon in October, at the time Kruger's ultimatum expired, half of us were quiet in class, but the other half, in the laboratories and under less restraint, suddenly raised their voices to the strains of "God save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia." I remember, too, that the repetition of the latter during the ensuing months exceeded Mr. Will's appreciation of it. Towards the end of the term we had our usual competitive examinations for the medals and certificates. The new laboratory and lecture-room were not finished, so it was necessary, for the last time, to divide us into two sections. To keep these from comparing notes during the midday interval a lunch was provided in the materia medica room, which, with its notice prohibiting smoking turned face to the wall (not the only time!) was the scene of a very jolly hour. Having decided to have a "shot," I paid my first visit to Galen Place. I was soon told off to make the

acquaintance of Mr. Saul, who required syr. ferri iod., castor oil emulsion, belladonna suppositories and a percentage solution of cocaine in castor oil. Over my doings in the afternoon I draw a veil. Suffice it to say that I did not wait to hear from the Society, but left London to recuperate for a few days at home before the Christmas festivities were over. A week later I returned to renew the attack. I missed some of the old friends at the College, but found some (in one sense, too, many) still there, as well as new ones. I found that my first term, notwithstanding my failure at the Square, had by no means been wasted, as was shown by a clearer understanding of the work.

Towards the end of March I again visited Galen Place. After a morning with Mr. Farr, and giving the report of my afternoon's researches to Professor Kipping, I felt none too confident, but on the other hand by no means despairing. Next morning I received my notice to attend for the second day, and as Easter intervened I had nearly three weeks for further study. This I devoted chiefly to botany, in which I felt none too strong. Although I had done fairly well in our competitive examination, I knew that a written and an oral one might well be very different. To console me (or stimulate) me, one of the rascals promised that if I came back and said I had failed in botany they would hang me in the back yard.

A SUCCESSFUL ORDEAL

On Easter Tuesday Galen Place saw me once more. After twenty-five minutes on the "funking form" Mr. Knapman directed me to Professor Farmer. That courteous gentleman only kept me seven minutes, but during that time he was very inquisitive. He began by handing me a section of a tree trunk. "What is it?" and a host of other questions in quick succession. Next, I had to dissect a crocus and describe its anatomy, and the same with a willow catkin. All the time he had been adjusting a microscope, and was just focusing a slide. To my surprise he looked up and said, "That will do." Cheered by my escape from the threatened capital punishment I returned to the form, where I remained till I was sent to Mr. Saville Peck for chemistry. He was a popular examiner, as I had heard from former candidates. On leaving him I was inclined to congratulate myself on these two subjects being over; but the sight of Mr. Newsholme, who by this time had occasion to announce the disappointment of some candidates' hopes, reminded me that I was not yet out of the wood. My next was Mr. Tanner, in pharmacy. After giving me some specimens to recognise, he asked me the strength of tinct. digit. and tinct. aconit., adding apropos of the latter, "And that's made with the leaves too, isn't it?" But I did not fall into the trap. Mr. Harold Wilson, in prescription-reading, first required me to write out, in full Latin, what I recognised as the official formulas for pil. ferri and pulv. glycyrrh. co. Then I had to read three or four prescriptions which gave rise to several questions. Eventually I was the only candidate left in the Hall. I was soon called out for materia medica. Mr. Farr and Mr. Wright approached the table simultaneously, when the latter said: "Well, if you are going to take him I will go and have some lunch." From Mr. Farr's reply, "All right, I'll be with you in a few minutes," it was evident that my fate was soon to be settled one way or the other. After being required to recognise eight specimens only, I was dismissed with the remark that I should soon hear good news. This was imparted by Mr. Newsholme; and I left the hall to find friends waiting outside to offer, and in some cases receive, congratulations.

Such, as I glance back over the intervening years, is the retrospect of my student days. With many old friends I am inevitably out of touch. Some, including one from whose window overlooking the Oval I have watched "W. G." and other celebrities, have, like our principal, passed away. Anyhow, if this is read by any old Metro's of 1899/1900, they may take it as extremely unlikely that they are forgotten by (to repeat the old nickname)

Meeting Competition

II

COMPETITION FROM GROCERS

In a recent issue of the *C. & D.* a correspondent complained of a grocer purchasing pharmaceutical lines from a pharmacist turned semi-wholesaler. This anti-pharmacist, as he might perhaps be called, is but one of a number of firms now offering a full range of packed goods to the grocery and other trades—goods which can be sold without a patent-medicine licence and are guaranteed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. A few days ago I myself saw all the following displayed on a grocer's counter:—Cod-liver oil with malt extract, aspirin tablets, glycerin, "Family Lung Syrup (prepared by Qualified Chemists)," Chamomile flowers, Colgate's Tooth Paste, Eucryl Tooth Powder, about half a dozen different makes of shampoo powders, Ovaltine, castor oil, perfume, and soothers. Grocers not only display such goods, but often make special efforts to introduce them during morning calls for orders. This, coupled with the fact that a considerable number hold patent-medicine licences, affords some indication of one form of competition that pharmacists are up against.

My grumble is not at the grocer, who is usually an astute business man. It is at the chemist who neglects the possibilities for business in these lines, leaving them to sell themselves. One cannot finally draw a line where the chemist's business ends and that of the grocer begins. So long as the pharmacy laws are not infringed the grocer is, I suppose, at liberty to sell whatever he can. Hence it is for the chemist to devise ways and means for retaining custom in these and other truly pharmaceutical goods. The day when a chemist could stand in his pharmacy and wait for customers has passed. Telephones, bicycles, motor-cars and the C.O.D. post have made it easy for outside traders to invade towns and villages for orders. Chemists, therefore, must use some form of announcement to obtain and retain local business. As Herbert N. Casson puts it in one of his books on salesmanship: "If you have goods to sell, send word to all the people who are most likely to buy them. Announce your goods. Tell the story of the goods. Tell the news of the goods." There are many ways of doing this in a dignified manner. Because the grocer's goods are guaranteed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts it does not follow that they are of the best quality. When people come to the chemist they want his service and advice. They are prepared to pay a fair price for a reliable service. It is a mistaken notion that everybody wants cheap articles. The two accompanying suggestions are for advertisements on quality. They might be used as window cards, newspaper advertisements, or slips for enclosure with parcels or accounts.

QUALITY TELLS.

When purchasing here you have a guarantee that everything is the best procurable—a most important point when buying a scidlitz powder, health salts, citrate of magnesia, salines, or other effervescent preparations, of which there are many and varying qualities. YOU GET BEST QUALITY ONLY AT—

PHOTOGRAPHIC ADVICE.

All sorts of traders are now selling photographic supplies; but when it comes to giving sound, sensible advice, your chemist is best qualified to serve you. Chemists made photography easy, and brought it to present-day perfection. Therefore—if you want reliable results—get your supplies from, and have your developing and printing done by a qualified chemist. (Name and address.)

COMPETITION FROM STREET TRADERS

Another competitor very much in evidence to-day is the street trader. He is to be found in all large towns,

and follows the markets round the country. His method for attracting business is to cut the price of branded soaps, toilet creams, powders, tooth-pastes, etc., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 1d. below P.A.T.A. prices. Neither the manufacturers nor the P.A.T.A. will ever stop this form of trading. The best they can do is to minimise it, and it is for the chemist to find his own remedy. The remedy is to pack and push own goods. It should be explained to customers how some goods come to be sold below current prices—that they are often damaged or old stock, such as a self-respecting chemist would not handle. It is to be feared that the chemist of to-day is too apt to depend upon the sales of advertised goods, thereby sinking his personality as a pharmacist and becoming, more or less, a mere distributor of other people's goods.

STORE COMPETITION

Chain stores and limited companies are opening shops in districts where, a few years ago, such competition would never have been expected. Perusal of the "Situations Vacant" columns of the *C. & D.* Supplement indicates that hardly a week passes but one or more of the "co-ops" have added a drug department. These modern businesses fully recognise the value of advertising. In spite of them, however, there is, and always will be, room for the go-ahead individual chemist who puts personality, perseverance and push into his business. He can, and will, do more business by making up his mind to do so. But it will not be by "hiding his light under a bushel." No business can progress to-day without advertising.—HERBERT E. KENDRICK.

New Books

Fieldhouse, A. *Income Tax Simplified*. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 5 in. Pp. 98. 1s. 6d. Simpkin, Marshall & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.4. [The ninth edition, 1927-28, of a practical booklet on income tax, explaining concisely the essential points of the subject, the preparation of the return for assessment and the method of obtaining repayment of tax.]

Pharmacopœia of the County of Surrey Panel Committee, 1928.—5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Pp. 18. [This, the fourth edition, contains few alterations, and these are of a minor character. The number of formulas is unchanged. The type is slightly larger than in the preceding edition. Each mixture formula is planned for a half-ounce dose, and the price of 3vj. is appended. A short list of equivalents to proprietary preparations is included in the volume.]

Le Florentin, R.—*Les Parfums*. 7 in. × 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Pp. 264. Librairie Centrale des Sciences, Desforges, Girardot et Cie, 27 and 29 Quai des Grands-Augustins, Paris. [This, the second edition of the work, has been enlarged by over 100 pages. It consists of a condensed cyclopædia of raw materials used in the perfume industry, a useful chapter on apparatus, and 679 formulas and recipes for all kinds of toilet and cosmetic preparations. A list of works suitable for the perfumer is suggested, and an index completes a very useful volume.]

Clayton, William, D.Sc., F.I.C. *The Theory of Emulsions and Their Technical Treatment*. Second edition. 9 in. by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Pp. 293. 15s. J. & A. Churchill, 40 Gloucester Place, London, W.1. [This new volume is a revision of Clayton's "Theory of Emulsions and Emulsification," and the change in the title indicates the increasing value of such guidance in industrial applications. The first chapter illustrates the definite knowledge gained in regard to emulsification. It deals with dilute emulsions as hydrosols. Much of the matter is new, the chapter on "Physical Measurements in Emulsions" being as important as it is interesting and instructive. In general, the author has succeeded in interweaving new knowledge with older empirical knowledge and in relegating dubious theories to their proper place. The new edition advances the scientific aspects of emulsification, and will be invaluable to those attempting to solve emulsification problems.]

Trade Notes

THE LONDON agents for the Autoway Scale Co. are Candome, Titford & Co., Ltd., 106 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

MORNY FRÈRES, LTD., 6 New Burlington Street, London, W.1, give details in their advertisement in this issue of a new toilet preparation, Huiles aux Fleurs, which they have lately placed on the market.

STANNOXYL TABLETS are now available for dispensing purposes in packages of twenty-four. The distributors are The Anglo-French Drug Co., Ltd., 238A Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

ROBERTS & SHEPPEY, 2 Skipton Street, London, S.E.1, following requests for supplying their well-known tablet in a more applicable form, have introduced Melrose New Century cream, particulars of which are given elsewhere in this issue.

AIR-SICKNESS CAPSULES.—Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Brighton, have sent us a sample of their latest production—air-sickness capsules, eight of which are packed in a neat metal box. With the constantly increasing number of travellers by air, the line is one of considerable interest to chemists.

PANCHROMATIC ROLL-FILM.—The Imperial Dry Plate Co., Ltd., Cricklewood, London, N.W.2, are now, we understand, in a position to supply, under the name of Impan, panchromatic roll-film in the following sizes: No. 20 ($2\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$); No. 18 ($3\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$); and No. 30 ($2\frac{7}{8}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$). Other sizes are to be available shortly.

CHARKAOLIN GRANULES.—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, have introduced under this title a combination of charcoal and osmokaolin. The granules disintegrate rapidly in water and form a fine suspension, thus rendering the Charkaolin easy to take. Further particulars will be found on another page.

WHITSUN HOLIDAY.—The following wholesale houses have informed us that their premises will be closed on the dates mentioned:—Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, May 28 and 29; C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., Charlotte Street and Curtain Road, London, E.C., May 28; Thomas Tyrer & Co., Ltd., Stratford, London, E.15, May 26 and 28.

SOME IDEA of the magnitude of the half-yearly price list of May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., druggists' sundriesmen, 7-13 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1, Liverpool, Plymouth and Dublin, may be gathered from the illustration which appears in the company's advertisement in this issue. The latest edition of the list, revised up to March 1928, has recently been issued.

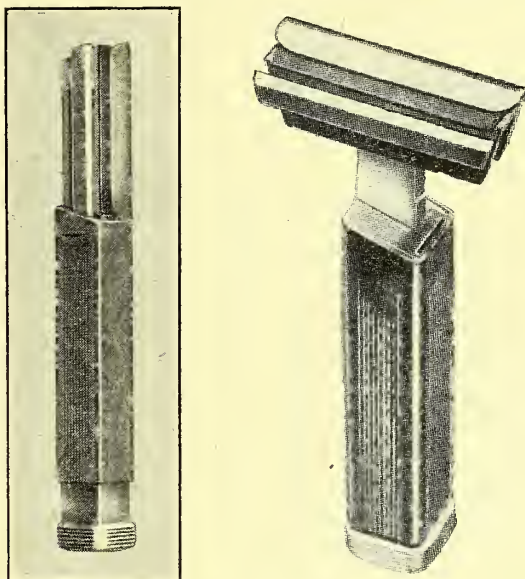
VINOLIA BABY PRODUCTS.—Vinolia Co., Ltd., Bebington, Cheshire, are offering on certain orders an attractive miniature outfit containing trial sizes of their Baby soap, powder and cream for free distribution by chemists to prospective customers. The last-named article, a new line, is supplied in collapsible tubes. The preparations are packed in the distinctive style which chemists are accustomed to associate with Vinolia products and are pleasantly perfumed.

FALLOWFIELD'S PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE.—Jonathan Fallowfield, Ltd., 61-62 Newman Street, London, W.1, have recently issued a new edition of Fallowfield's Photographic Annual, an A B C index of apparatus and materials. Divided into five sections, dealing respectively with cameras and lenses; enlarging, lantern and cinematograph apparatus; plates, films and papers; accessories and sundries; and chemicals and proprietary preparations, the list forms an almost complete guide to the trade. The 1928 edition has recently been published, and dealers desirous of obtaining a copy should communicate with the above address.

KELLY'S MERCHANTS', MANUFACTURERS' AND SHIPPERS' DIRECTORY.—The forty-second edition (1928) of Kelly's "Directory of the Merchants, Manufacturers, and Shippers of the World," has recently been published in two volumes, at 6s., post free. The book covers the whole world, contains 1,500,000 names, deals with 20,000 places, and is indexed in four languages. Foreign countries and their possessions are dealt with in Volume I, while Volume II deals with Great Britain,

India, the British Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates and Dependencies. The section of Volume II dealing with Great Britain is divided into (1) England, Scotland and Wales; (2) London; (3) Ireland. The information is set out under the heads:—Alphabetical, classified trades, telegraphic addresses, exporters, importers. Concise instructions are given for finding any desired information in the book.

AN INNOVATION IN SAFETY RAZORS.—We have recently inspected a safety razor which is unusually interesting, as will be seen from the illustrations. The blades are contained in a "magazine" in the handle, and to insert one for use it is only necessary to pull out and then push in the collar and plunger part of the handle. For use the head of the razor is simply bent over at right-angles. Known as the Schick Repeating Razor, it is an American production, the agents in this country being E. B.



Meyrowitz, Ltd., Old Bond Street, London, W.1. The blades are supplied in sealed brass "cartridges," each containing twenty. When not in use the razor fits into a neat leather case measuring four inches long and three-quarters of an inch square, and is thus extremely compact. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that when fourteen blades have been used, a non-shaving blank appears as a reminder to buy a new clip.

Trade-mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1928, p. 329.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," May 9, 1928.)

- "QUALITY WILL TELL" surrounding circular picture of William Tell; "WILTELL"; for aerating powders, etc. (42). By The Birmingham Chemical Co., Ltd., 12-14 Bath Row, Birmingham. 487,232/233. (Associated.)
- "SANSU"; for preserves for food (42). By J. E. Austin & Co., Ltd., St. James' Works, Cromwell Road, Kingston-on-Thames. 487,259.
- "SALIDO"; for iodised salt (42). By The Salido Salt Co., 31 Brunel Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 488,973.
- "AURA"; for hair lotion (48). By Jeanne Antoine, 36 Duke Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. 477,654.
- "LILY" on device of lily of the valley and scroll; for powder puffs. By Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., 2 Southampton Street, Leicester. 487,637.
- Device of fantastic figure formed of squares; for all goods (48). By Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Dansom Lane, Hull. 487,740. (Associated.)
- "COMPANION"; for a combined toothbrush and measure (50). By Caroline M. Haviden, 43 Cavendish Road, Kilburn, N.W.6. 489,766.

Personalities

MR. CHARLES G. MERRELL, president of The William S. Merrell Co., Cincinnati, has been re-elected to the presidency of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association.

MR. ROBERT WILSON, who has been attached to the home representative staff of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. for twenty-one years, has been presented by the firm with a canteen of cutlery bearing an appropriate inscription.

At a special meeting of the Magicians' Club, held in London on May 13, Mr. E. D. Proudlock, town representative of John W. Royle, Ltd., mineral-water importers, Oxford Street, W.1, gave an exhibition of conjuring, and was afterwards made a gold medallist of the Club, the medal being presented by the chairman, Mr. Arthur Prince.

MR. W. H. SAUNDERS, chairman of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Liverpool, has returned from his third world tour. Addressing the Liverpool Trade Protection Society on May 22, Mr. Saunders said that no country stands so high in the commercial estimation of the world as Great Britain. We did not fully realise, he said, the value of our Dominions as potential buyers. One little difficulty was the duty of 4d. per lb. levied on catalogues and printed matter sent out from England to Australia, but for all that they invariably gave preference to British goods.

MR. JOHN AUSTIN THOMAS, chemist and druggist, Ladybrand, Orange Free State, has been appointed

Government (nominee) member of the O.F.S. Pharmacy Board. Mr. Thomas is a native of North Wales, and passed the Minor examination in July 1895. He went out to Cape Town in 1901, and later opened a business at Parow, near Cape Town. He has always taken considerable interest in South African pharmaceutical affairs, and in 1912 he was elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Province. For reasons of health Mr. Thomas eventually opened a business at Ladybrand, O.F.S. Writing in reference to the new Medical,



MR. J. A. THOMAS

Dental and Pharmacy Act, Mr. Thomas is of opinion that the chemists' position will remain much the same. Certainly the chemists who qualified in the different Provinces will gain, inasmuch as they will be able to practise in any of the Provinces without having to pass another examination.

Wills

MR. WILLIAM DODDS, of 164 Coltman Street, Kingston-on-Hull, retired chemist and druggist, who died on December 27, has left £5,441 13s. 8d., with net personalty £2,946 16s. 11d.

MR. JOHN MILLER ANDERSON, of 46 Clyde Street, Dumbarton, late of Johannesburg, chemist and druggist, who died on March 2 last, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £2,739.

MR. BENJAMIN CHARLES GREENING, of 109 The Drive, Hove, Sussex, chemist and druggist, who died on March 14 last, left estate of the value of £1,755 18s. 2d. Probate of his will and codicil has been granted to the Public Trustee, the sole executor.

MR. ROBERT CAMBRIDGE, J.P., of High Street, Carrickfergus, chemist and druggist, and a former president of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, who died on December 1 last, left personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland valued at £15,284. He left £100 to the Select Vestry of Glencoe Church, co. Antrim.

Marriages

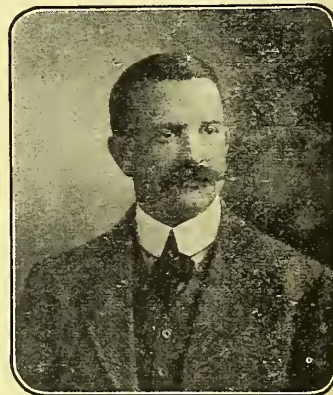
GRAHAM—HORSLEY.—At St. Jude's Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on May 16, by the Rev. W. Callender Wake, G. H. M. Graham, M.P.S., to Mabel Sumner, younger daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. H. Horsley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Deaths

NOGUCHI.—At Accra, Gold Coast, on May 21, Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, chief investigator of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Dr. Noguchi died of "yellow fever," on which he was an expert of international reputation. His other research included work on small-pox, rabies and infantile paralysis.

PEARSON.—At Blackheath, Birmingham, on April 16, Mr. Elijah Pearson, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-seven.

POWELL.—On May 22, Mr. Frederick William Powell, chemist and druggist (Thomas Powell, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, 85 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1), aged fifty-eight. Mr. Powell was born at Farningham, Kent, and served his apprenticeship to the late Mr. John Baily, Ph.C., Margate, author of the "Physician's Pharmacopœia." He afterwards joined the staff of Herrings & Co., manufacturing chemists, Aldersgate Street, E.C.1, and passed the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1891. After further wholesale and retail experience, Mr. Powell became a director of Thomas Powell, Ltd., and was eventually elected managing director. In 1907-08 he was president of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, when the portrait here reproduced was taken.



MR. F. W. POWELL

RAE.—At St. Mary's Hospital, London, W.2, on May 13, Mr. John Rae, chemist and druggist, a partner in the firm of Bathgate & Co., Calcutta, aged forty-seven. Mr. Rae was a native of Templand, Scotland, and served his apprenticeship at Lockerbie with Mr. John Bell, chemist and druggist. After further experience in Edinburgh and London, he joined the staff of Bathgate & Co., and became a partner in 1921. Mr. Rae came to England a week prior to his death with a view to undergoing an operation.

SMITH.—At Hatley St. George, on May 10, Mr. Charles Bond Smith, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-two. Mr. Smith carried on business for some years in partnership with his brother at Potton, Bedfordshire. He leaves two sons and a daughter.

SMITH.—On May 7, suddenly, Mr. Robert Smith, chemist and druggist, Curzon Road, Southport.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| B/215. Aerel face cloths | B/185. Howard's castor oil |
| P/123. Amerine (for mosquitoes) | capsules |
| G/225. Asparigin | B/235. Narcolnew |
| S/235. Clarke's foot warmers | E/225. Pepsomint antiseptic |
| H/185. Fragonard (Grasse) | dentifrice (actual makers) |
| London agents | B/235. Rhuaka |
| B/235. Heckle's asthma cure | S/185. Zykoorn |

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III.

A Serious Warning

seems to me to be implied in your comments on the Council election (*C. & D.*, May 19, p. 629), in which you state that, if sectional interests are to prevail, it is time the Council became a body looking after trade interests only and the Government set up a Pharmacy Board to deal with all matters now controlled by the Pharmaceutical Society. It would, indeed, be unfortunate if, after all the useful work accomplished by the Society (in the public interest as well as for the good of pharmacy) during the past eighty-five years, the result of one or two elections should lead to changes in policy that would inevitably tend to loss of confidence in the Council on the part of the Government. Let it not be overlooked that serious proposals for curtailment of the Society's powers were submitted to the Poisons Committee, and may be reflected in proposals included in the report of that body. As matters now stand, we have a good case to present in opposition to any such proposals, but what would have been the position if the purely sectional interest had prevailed at the recent election? I trust your readers will devote some attention to this problem, and that the task of educating the pharmaceutical electorate may proceed continuously from now onward, so that there may be no prospect of rush tactics succeeding at the next and subsequent elections.

Several Members

of the Pharmaceutical Society have been disappointed by finding works of reference out on loan when special visits were made to the library at No. 17 Bloomsbury Square for the purpose of consulting them (*C. & D.*, May 19, p. 632). What may be the reason it is not for me to suggest, but there is certainly something wrong with the Society's library, which has been getting steadily out of date for years past. We are told that we ought to make a note when we find missing the book we require, but what about the time wasted in making the futile visit to the library? Should not the supply of books in a really progressive library be ahead of the demand instead of being dependent upon it? I think so; and I would point out that a body with so many thousands of pounds in reserve can well afford to spend five hundred pounds, if necessary, in bringing its stock of books up to date. Further, I would like to suggest that there might well be an *ad hoc* Library Committee, with co-opted members other than those selected from the Council of the Society. Those co-opted members should be chosen with due regard to their acquaintance with scientific and technical developments, particularly as affecting the practice of pharmacy.

Drug Definition,

proposed to be included in an Act of Parliament (*C. & D.*, May 19, p. 620), might be a fine thing for pharmacy, and there is no question that it would be in the public interest if the sale of everything intended for medicinal use were restricted as Mr. Kelly suggests. It seems to me improbable, however, that such restriction will be enforced yet awhile, even in Ireland. So many of the country districts there are dependent upon small shopkeepers for the supply of drugs that hardship to the public would result if such method of supply were prematurely interfered with. The first essential would appear to be the existence of a pharmacist in business in every place or district where drugs are likely to be needed by a fair number of people; with that provision made, it would not be unreasonable to ask that none but pharmacists should sell drugs.

Sunday Business

does not appeal to me, and I doubt if any other chemist and druggist cares to encourage it. But, as you point out (*C. & D.*, May 19, p. 629), our duty to the community necessitates our being on duty some part of Sunday. It is the community which will suffer if we are ever compelled to remain closed all day on Sunday,

and that fact is certain to be in evidence when discussion of the new Bill takes place in the House of Commons. The Minister of Health may be depended upon to see that we are compelled to supply medicines for insured persons on Sundays, and other interests may also be expected to make their influence felt. But I agree with you that we ought to be left free from the entanglement of any further laws and regulations on the subject. Things work very well as they are at present, and we may reasonably ask to be protected against further complications such as will provide restless local authorities with more opportunities for petty persecution. But what a pity that we have not yet got our own representative in Parliament to deal with this matter and present our case as it ought to be presented!

Your Illustration

of William Harvey's mortar, which is preserved at Folkestone, prompts the inquiry as to the circumstances which caused it to be associated with his name. Is there a local tradition or history that he served some apprenticeship with a physician or apothecary in that town? He went to Cambridge at the age of sixteen, and the five previous years, from the age of ten, had been passed at the grammar school at Canterbury. After his sojourn at Padua there seems to have been little if any time for him to spend in practice at Folkestone. The greater part of his mature years was spent with one or other of his rich and influential brothers. Pharmacists have but a slight connection with Harvey as a physician. It is perhaps worth recalling that his name appears as one of the Fellows of the College of Physicians of London under whose authority the first London Pharmacopœia (1618) was issued. According to John Aubrey, who knew him well, Harvey's reputation stood high among his fellow-physicians as an anatomist; but, he says, "I never heard any that admired his therapeutique way. I know several practitioners in this town that would not have given threepence for one of his bills [prescriptions], and [who said] that a man could hardly tell by his bills what he did aim at." It has been suggested that perhaps the apothecaries looked upon his prescriptions with contempt because they were not sufficiently complex to justify the exorbitant charges then in fashion. Aubrey was acquainted with Harvey during the last years of his life; the picture he has given in his "Lives of Eminent Persons" is pretty familiar to all who have read any of the biographies of William Harvey.

Thomas Fuller's

little sketch of William Harvey, in his "Worthies of England," is not so often mentioned as Aubrey's; but it is equally valuable, because Fuller also was a contemporary and his appreciation must have been written within a few years of Harvey's death. With shrewd insight Fuller apprehended the whole significance of Harvey's great discovery, and he asserted that this great physician, who had made such "a good Composition of Foreign and Domestick learning," was "not only *Doctor Medicinæ* but *Doctor Medicorum*." Like Hobbes and Aubrey, he testified to the general acceptance of the new teaching, and said that "such have since shaken friendly hands with Doctor Harvey which at first tilted Pens against him." Fuller's confidence in the stability of the results of Harvey's researches is expressed in the following characteristically genial terms: "The Doctor may be said to have left three hopeful Sons to posterity [Harvey was childless]—his Books—

"(1) *De Circulatione sanguinis*, which I may call his Son and Heir; the Doctor living to see it at full age, and generally received.

"(2) *De generatione*, as yet in its minority; but I assure you growing up apace into public credit.

"(3) *De Oro*, as yet in the nonage thereof, but infants may be men in due time."

During the last few days we have been fulfilling the confidence of the warmhearted Thomas Fuller, who concluded his appreciation by presuming that "*grateful posterity*" would "thankfully pay the fruit to his memory who *watered, planted* (not to say *made*) the *root* of this discovery."

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Editorial Articles

Sales of Spirits in Medicines

THE answer to a correspondent ("E. W. E.") which appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of April 28 has excited so much interest among our readers that the subject seems to call for more detailed notice than could be given to it within the limits of a reply to a legal query. As readers do not need to be reminded, we have found ourselves called upon more than once to comment upon the confused and unsatisfactory state of the law as to the sale of alcoholic liquors, medicated or un-medicated, under which a chemist and druggist might unwittingly find himself exposed to prosecution and conviction in the courts. The present instance may be taken to illustrate this risk. The original query, it will be recalled, resolved itself into three distinct heads, namely: (a) Could a pharmacist safely dispense outside "permitted hours" a prescription one of the constituents of which was a material quantity of spt. vini Gall.? (b) if he happened to have brandy on the premises, could this be used in making up the prescription? and (c) if he had no brandy himself, would he be entitled to knock up a licensee to obtain the necessary brandy? Treating these in the inverse order in which they are given, the position as to (c) is that the brandy could not lawfully be obtained from a licensee outside permitted hours. The words of the Licensing Act, 1921, which govern the matter, are quite clear as to that. Section 4 says: "Subject to the provisions of this part of this Act, no

person shall, except during the permitted hours, either by himself or by any servant or agent, sell or supply to any person in any licensed premises or club any intoxicating liquor" (which, of course, includes brandy) "to be consumed either on or off the premises." And in no part of the Act is any exception made in reference to the use to which the intoxicating liquor is to be put. Turning to (b) and (a), we come to that part of our subject which is the most unsatisfactory, because the most obscure, of all. We have first the provision of the Spirits Act, 1742 (Section 12), which lays down, providing for the taxation of spirits, "that this Act or anything therein contained shall not extend to any physicians, apothecaries, surgeons or chemists as to any spirits or spirituous liquors which they may use in the preparation or making up of medicines for sick, lame, or distempered persons only." The Commissioners of Customs and Excise are understood to be content to act on the exemption thus allowed, and an excise licence is not called for from chemists and druggists and medical practitioners in the circumstances laid down, though, of course, this would not cover a spirit mixture intended to be used as a beverage as distinct from a medicine. On the other hand, the existence and views of the police and magisterial authorities have to be reckoned with. And when we turn to this aspect of our subject, we find that the recognised text-book of licensing law for justices ("Paterson's Licensing Acts") states "it is, however, doubtful whether the exemption in the Spirits Act, 1742, can in strict law be read as applicable to existing excise licences." It would therefore be safe to expect that, on a police prosecution of a pharmacist for selling without licence a liquid alleged to be an intoxicating liquor, the pharmacist would have to rely on being able to show that the article sold fell into the category of "spirits made up in medicine and sold by medical practitioners or chemists and druggists," to which exemption from the requirement of a justices' licence is granted by the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910. Some recent decisions in our courts show how insecure a prop a chemist and druggist might find this if he were to rely upon it as conceding him the privilege of selling without licence spirits made up in medicine. If magistrates in any case find that the article sold was not a medicine, but a spirit mixture, and they have had any evidence whatever upon which to support such a finding, the High Court will uphold their conviction of a chemist who sells the article. A chemist is in this way exposed to a risk the extent of which he is never in a position accurately to appraise, and can only find safety in renouncing the exercise in any case of doubt of a privilege which Parliament intended him to possess.

The Advance in Antimony

ALTHOUGH the area of the recent serious disturbances in China is far distant from the antimony-producing and transportation centres, the intervention of Japan was the signal for a decided improvement in the market for metal, which earlier in the month had showed a rising tendency. With the quick disappearance of comparatively cheap c.i.f. offers of regulus antimony from China, new buying interest by European and American importers revived to an appreciable extent, and the price for prompt or forward shipment was advanced within a short period by about £6 10s. per ton from the lowest figure touched late in April of £37 10s., up to about £44 c.i.f. being paid. This naturally led to an adjustment of the spot quotation in the neighbourhood of c.i.f. costs, although there has been no great pressure of buying by consumers, in view of more reassuring reports from China regarding the Japanese troubles there. However, the aspect of the market has been entirely changed for the present with a considerable rise in the rate of Chinese exchange, and the covering of contracts on the

part of dealers was apparently induced on a certain scale as a precautionary measure. In the New York market, where the spot price early in April dropped to 9½ cents per lb. duty paid, there was a recovery to 11½ cents, which led to considerable reselling on outside account under the influence of a temporary setback in the price of silver; and this helped to ease the market to a point at which bidding ensued for considerable quantities for forward shipment, thus indicating a fair measure of confidence in the situation. Prior to the Japanese vicissitudes in Manchuria, the Chinese market distinctly hardened by covering purchases there by shippers, and it was reported that the larger English merchant houses bought heavily in view of the fact that the Chinese selling interests fully maintained their lead by holding out for terms well above the parity of the larger consuming markets. Owing to subsequent disturbing events in China actual offers of spot metal have been confined to narrow limits in anticipation of freer trade buying; on the other hand, the situation in China would appear to be confronted with the existence of heavy stocks at the leading distributing centres, as since the opening of river transport from Changsha to Hankow quite large quantities were released. The stocks at Changsha at the end of March were 1,200 tons, and at Hankow 650 tons, but increased to 1,300 tons and 1,600 tons respectively a month later, besides which about 500 tons were held at Shanghai. These estimates of stocks which are supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce are usually looked upon as the more reliable, although well in excess of those indicated by certain private advices. Reports about the progress of the output for some time past have been very conflicting. Whereas it had been assumed that at the lowest point touched in April, the output would be discouraged, the latter would seem on the contrary to have been making slow but steady progress, according to a United States Consular report, which for March estimated the output at 1,350 tons, or slightly above the average for the first two months of the year, and for April at 1,400 tons. The statistical position in New York so far this year has been strengthened, while the U.S. imports for January were abnormally small at only 460 tons, and the total for the four months to the end of April amounted to 2,660 tons, or considerably less than a year ago. The shipments from China to America for the first quarter were 2,110 tons, and for April 630 tons, making an aggregate of 2,740 tons, which indicates a decrease of 720 tons compared with the corresponding period of last year. In the event of shipping terms from China being fully sustained, there is little doubt that with stocks in consuming markets well held, the conceding of higher figures on the spot by consumers will ensue. As it is, the spot value is rather too low and not consistent with the much higher cost of import. The downward movement which started from a highly inflated level in 1926 is indicated in the following table of prices for spot metal:—

Per ton		English best regulus	Chinese regulus	Chinese crude	Antimony ore 50 per cent. sulphide
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	Per unit s. d.
1926	Highest	105 0	100 0	65 0	8 6
	Lowest	74 10	56 0	38 0	5 0
1927	Highest	75 0	57 0	39 0	5 3
	Lowest	64 10	47 0	36 0	5 0
1928	Highest to date	64 15	46 0	37 0	5 0
	Lowest to date	59 10	42 0	35 10	5 0
	May 19	£59 10s. to £60	£44 to £44 10s.	36 10	5 0

It looks as though "bull" manipulation in China will have to be reckoned with, although America is not drawing supplies in excess of her current needs which are estimated at the rate of about 750 tons a month.

A Flückiger Centenary

INTEREST in current events must not be allowed to delay a mention of the fact that on May 15 fell the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Friedrich August Flückiger, joint author with Daniel Hanbury of "Pharmacographia," first published in 1874. Flückiger was born at Langenthal, Switzerland, and died at Berne at the age of sixty-six. He was the author of several books and pamphlets, apart from his share in "Pharmacographia," and the list of these in the catalogue of the Pharmaceutical Society's Library extends to a page and a half. On the institution of the Hanbury medal by the Society he was selected as the first recipient; the state of his health prevented his presence at the ceremony of presentation, which was an item in the proceedings of the International Pharmaceutical Congress held in London in 1881, and the medal was received by Dr. Brunnengraber on his behalf. The late Mr. Thomas Greenish, to whom the idea of the medal was due, presided at the function; others present included Mr. Peter Squire, Mr. Thomas Hyde Hills, and the veteran Daniel Bell Hanbury, father of Daniel Hanbury. Flückiger has been called the founder of modern pharmacognosy; and the esteem in which he was universally held was evidenced by the testimonial, contributed to by about 700 people in many countries, presented on his retirement from the chair of pharmacy at Strasbourg University. Since these few lines were written we have received a handsomely printed and illustrated appreciation from the pen of Dr. J. A. Häffiger, Basle, issued under the auspices of the Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie, and containing reproductions on a reduced scale of six of Flückiger's diplomas, including that of our own Pharmaceutical Society. The statement that the world knows nothing of its greatest men is, happily for the credit of mankind, only a half-truth.

Madagascar Cloves

MORE than two thousand years have elapsed since cloves were first brought to European markets, although in the Middle and Far East cloves were in everyday use long before that period. To-day this spice is passing through a crisis for reasons given in our issue of April 14 (p. 479). Zanzibar, with its three million clove trees, still controls the market, but there are other sources where the production is large enough to be of vital importance to the area concerned. Madagascar is one of these centres, and some interesting details of the industry are embodied in a report by M. Edm. François, in a recent issue of the "Bulletin Economique de Madagascar." In 1889 the island of Sainte Marie de Madagascar produced fifteen tons of cloves, and after 1895 the production increased greatly, reaching 635 tons in 1921. The 1926 production was bought as follows: France, 643 tons; the United States, 107 tons; Great Britain, 43 tons; and Arabia, 2 tons. The clove tree, now thoroughly acclimatised in the Grande Ile, is cultivated on a rational system in numerous plantations in the provinces of Sainte Marie, Tamatave, Maroantsetra, Mananjary, and the Grande Comore district. The yield is irregular, and generally speaking a small crop is succeeded by a very heavy one. Planters reserve the valleys in their estates for the cultivation of coffee and vanilla, and have planted clove trees on the mounds which were usually left idle. It is estimated that a tree ten to twelve years old yields an average of about three kilos. of cloves. The older trees, from thirty to forty years, grow to a height of 45 to 50 feet, and yield as much as 30 kilos. each. A worker can gather 20 to 25 kilos. a day, but one of the difficulties experienced by European growers in Madagascar is in obtaining labour. The native tends more and more to produce cloves himself, and he has planted so many trees of late years that the prospects of the industry have suddenly appeared in a quite different light. The clove tree is easy to grow, and as the capital involved is so small, no industry is more suited to the tastes and capacity of the native. It is estimated that in the district of Mananara alone the Malagaches have planted a million clove trees, and large plantations have also been made in the other eastern provinces. Because of the probability of a still further increase in production, the position calls for serious consideration, since

Zanzibar alone has been able to supply the needs of the whole world. A fall in prices seems inevitable, but the struggle need not be given up if methods in Madagascar are modified. There are special firms in Madagascar for trade in spices, and these firms are in touch with the traders of the world in the same branch, so the writer advocates that it is through these and similar firms that the export of cloves from Madagascar should be conducted. As the production in Madagascar is becoming the work of the native, it is suggested that he should be given the necessary guidance so that he may produce a spice carefully prepared and constant in quality.

League of Nations

THE eleventh session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium was held at Geneva from April 12 to 27, under the chairmanship of Dr. Carrière. The Committee considered the replies received from certain Governments to a request to show in their statistics only the quantities of narcotics actually imported or exported and not those for whose importation or exportation authority may have been given. It had also been found that in certain statistics the weight given for consignments was the gross and not the net weight, and it was decided to call the attention of Governments to this point and to ask them to base their statistics on the net weights of the narcotics imported or exported. The Committee noted that the Geneva Convention of 1925 had been ratified by sixteen States, including four members of the Council: France, Great Britain, Finland and Poland. The Committee thought that it was possible to hope that the Convention might come into force before the end of 1928. In 1925 the Committee had appointed a subcommittee to prepare a list of the drugs covered by the Convention. On the basis of data furnished by various Governments, the subcommittee drew up a provisional list which had to be completed. As one of its members had retired and had not been replaced by an expert in pharmacology, the Advisory Committee decided to add two experts to this subcommittee, namely, Dr. Knaff-Lenz, Professor at Vienna University, and Dr. Burg, Professor at the University of Berne. The Committee expressed the opinion that Governments should obtain from manufacturers all necessary information concerning the quantities of morphine employed in manufacturing codeine and in general for the manufacturing of products which did not come within the scope of the Convention. It considered that only in this way it would be possible adequately to supervise the manufacture and use of morphine. It also decided to invite the Council of the League to draw the attention of Governments to the necessity of controlling traffic in benzoyl morphine.

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters.

CANCER

The Minister of Health (Mr. N. Chamberlain) informed Mr. Day, on May 22, that the provisional number of deaths registered during 1927 as caused by cancer was 54,079. The expenditure borne by the Ministry of Health during the five years ending on March 31 last which is directly assignable to cancer research was £8,843, and in addition the Exchequer grant administered by the Medical Research Council is applied to the promotion of research into this and other diseases.

POISONS AND PHARMACY ACTS INQUIRY

Mr. Robert Wilson asked the Minister of Health, on May 17, whether the Committee on the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts have concluded their deliberations; and, if so, will the findings of the Committee be available to Members of this House?

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: I am informed by the Lord President of the Council that the Committee on the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts has not concluded its deliberations. When the Report of the Committee is received by the Lord President, the question of making it a White Paper will be considered.

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA REPORT

THE report of the Subcommittee of the Committee of Civil Research appointed on July 29, 1926, "to make inquiries, to collect information, to receive evidence, and to make recommendations on the question whether it is desirable to make any, and if so, what, alterations in the existing law or practice relating to the preparation or publication of the British Pharmacopœia and to its adaptation to the requirements of the British Empire" has issued its report (Cmd. 3101: Stationery Office, 1s.). The members of the Subcommittee were the Rt. Hon. H. P. Macmillan, K.C. (chairman), Lord Dawson of Penn, Sir Donald MacAlister, Dr. H. H. Dale, Mr. Edmund White and Dr. H. G. Dain, with Mr. A. F. Hemming as secretary. The hearing of the evidence of the twenty-one witnesses ended on April 8, 1927; in addition to evidence taken orally, a large number of written communications was received. An early section of the report, extending to fourteen pages, is occupied by an historical survey of the Pharmacopœias of England, Scotland and Ireland, and concludes with a tabulated statement of sales of the British Pharmacopœia, amounting to 13,821 for the 1864 edition; 48,646 for the 1867 edition and its Addendum; 59,360 for the 1885 edition with Addendum; 50,606 for the 1898 edition with Addendum; and 52,576 to November 30, 1926, for the current edition.

FINANCE OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA

The section setting forth the financial position of the work consists of a single paragraph (47), which may be quoted in full:—

The production of the British Pharmacopœia has always been financed entirely by the General Medical Council, who have relied on the profits derived from sales to recoup themselves for their expenditure. At first the expenses and receipts were treated as part of the ordinary expenditure and revenue of the Council, any profit being merged in their general funds. From 1900 onwards a separate pharmacopœia account has been kept. The enterprise has been reasonably profitable. We were informed that up to December 31, 1925, the fifth British Pharmacopœia showed a credit balance of £7,249 in hand, after paying honoraria of £2,225 to the editors, £750 for research grants and the whole other costs of production. Of this sum of £7,249 there has been carried to a pharmacopœia reserve account £3,200 towards the cost of producing the next Pharmacopœia, while £4,000 has been carried to general reserve account to meet any special expenditure which the General Council may incur, and is no longer earmarked for the Pharmacopœia. Apart from the Pharmacopœia, the only other sources of income of the General Medical Council are the sale of their other publications, particularly the Medical Register, fees for colonial and foreign medical qualifications, and interest on investments. The total receipts from these other sources in the year to December 31, 1925, amounted to £2,559 19s. 3d., against which the expenditure of the Council was £3,651 1s. 11d., bringing out a deficit of £7,091 2s. 8d., recoverable from the English, Scottish and Irish Branch Councils in certain fixed proportions. The income of the Branch Councils is chiefly derived from registration fees, and in the year to December 31, 1925, after meeting all expenses, including their contributions to the General Council, the English Branch Council had a surplus of £3,496 15s. 8d., the Scottish Branch Council a surplus of £1,816 5s., and the Irish Branch Council a surplus of £612 12s. 8d.

The next section summarises certain events that have happened since 1914, viz., the passing of the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925, and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, the setting up of a committee on scientific glassware, the co-operation of the Revision Committee of the United States Pharmacopœia, and the conference with other bodies held by the Pharmaceutical Committee of the General Medical Council in 1926.

LEGAL STATUS OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA

The report proceeds to discuss the legal status of the Pharmacopœia (a) in the United Kingdom, and (b) in the Dominions. After reciting Section 3 of the Medical Act, 1862, which provided for the substitution of the

British Pharmacopœia, when published, for the three Pharmacopœias then in force in different parts of the United Kingdom, it continues:—

The resulting position is anomalous. At the time of the passing of this legislation, as we have already shown (*supra*, pp. 6-9), the observance of the London Pharmacopœia by all apothecaries in the making and compounding of medicines was enjoined by an Order in Council of February 3, 1851; the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia possessed no legal sanction, although "custom" no doubt gave it a certain authority; and the Dublin Pharmacopœia, on the other hand, enjoyed the sanction both of the Irish Act of Parliament of 1760 and of an Irish Order in Council of August 22, 1850. Consequently, the legal position of the former Pharmacopœias originally differed materially, and so far as it depends on Section 3 of the Act of 1862, the legal position of the present British Pharmacopœia still differs materially in England, Scotland and Ireland.

There has been no subsequent legislation dealing generally with the legal status of the British Pharmacopœia, but there are references to it in a number of enactments which confer statutory recognition upon it for certain purposes:—

(a) In the Pharmacy Act, 1868 (which does not apply to Ireland), it is provided by Section 15 that "any person . . . who shall compound any medicines of the British Pharmacopœia except according to the formularies of the said Pharmacopœia shall for every such offence be liable to pay a sum of Five Pounds" . . . This provision, we understand, has remained a dead letter, and we know of no instance of its enforcement. Its terms are so indefinite as to render it of little or no use.

(b) The Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, by Section 30 similarly enacts . . .

(c) The Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1925, provides in Section 18 (3) as follows: "It shall be unlawful for any person to use the official names, terms or descriptions of the British Pharmacopœia for medicines not compounded according to the formularies of the said Pharmacopœia, or to sell any article under a description which would reasonably lead the purchaser to believe that he is purchasing an article of the standard of quality required by the British Pharmacopœia when the article in question is not of that standard." . . .

(d) The British Pharmacopœia is also adopted as a standard for drugs under the National Health Insurance legislation. . . . There are 679 drugs or preparations in the tariff, of which 401 are marked "B.P."; 12 "B.P., '98"; 3, "B.P., '85"; and 88, "B.P.C." Against two items "U.S.P.X." is marked. . . .

(e) Part I of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, provides . . . for the imposition of customs duties . . . The test whether a chemical is or is not dutiable may thus depend upon whether it is or is not "B.P." In this circuitous fashion the revenue takes cognisance of the British Pharmacopœia.

Much the most important modern legislation relating to the purity of medicaments is contained in the Food and Drugs Acts. The powers of inspection conferred on the Colleges of Physicians and other bodies to which we have alluded above, while historically interesting, have long fallen into desuetude, and the substantial protection which the public at present enjoy in the matter is to be found in the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875. . . . The British Pharmacopœia is nowhere mentioned [in the Act], and the question of its position in relation to the Food and Drugs Acts has been the subject of some discussion in the Courts.

It is not necessary, nor would it be appropriate here, to canvass the decided cases on the subject which are to be found in the law reports. The result of them may be summarised. When any drug contained in the British Pharmacopœia is asked for by a purchaser under the exact name by which it is designated in the Pharmacopœia, then if he is supplied with an article not in accord with the standard prescribed for it in the Pharmacopœia, the disconformity is *prima facie* evidence that he has not received an article of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded, and that an offence under the Act has been committed. Where the article is purchased from a chemist or druggist for medicinal use, the presumption cannot easily be rebutted. But the standards of the British Pharmacopœia are not absolute standards. It is admissible to prove in defence that there is some other commercially recognised standard for the article with which the article supplied complied. There are various articles in the British Pharmacopœia

which are used not only medicinally, but also for ordinary domestic purposes, and a standard appropriate for the article when intended for medicinal use may be quite inappropriate for it when intended for household use. Thus "sherry" finds a place in the British Pharmacopœia, but the housewife who purchases what is euphemistically known as cooking sherry from her grocer is certainly not thinking of the British Pharmacopœia. The truth is that the British Pharmacopœia is not primarily designed to serve the purposes of a prosecutor under the Food and Drugs Act. The aim of its compilers has been to ensure that the remedies prescribed by the medical profession for their patients shall be of a dependable strength and composition. Incidentally, it affords a useful and reliable general standard for the articles it includes, but it has not always the precision necessary to found a prosecution. Where directions only are given for compounding a particular medicament, it does not follow that the medicament when compounded will contain the prescribed ingredients in the same proportions, for internal changes may result from the compounding of them.

In 1838 the Pharmacopœia Committee took into consideration a statement prepared by the Solicitor of the General Medical Council on the legal status of the British Pharmacopœia, in which he advised that an amendment of the law should be promoted declaring the Pharmacopœia to be the legal standard under the Food and Drugs Act for the drugs contained in it. The Pharmacopœia Committee recommended that steps should be taken to bring about this proposed amendment, and the General Council adopted the recommendation, but nothing came of it. Select Committees of Parliament in 1879 and 1894-96 had before them a similar suggestion, but did not adopt it.

The summary of Dominions conditions commences with the statement: "We do not profess to have been able to ascertain the state of the law in every part of the Empire outside the United Kingdom in the matter of the recognition of the British Pharmacopœia." Then follows a collection of data indicating the connection, if any, of the Pharmacopœia with the administration of food and drugs legislation in Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand. We miss, in paragraph 81 of the report, an allusion to the comprehensive Food and Drugs Regulations issued by the Governor-General of New Zealand on June 26, 1924, which contain several references to the British Pharmacopœia as an analytical standard. Various Acts relating to medicine and pharmacy are also mentioned in this section.

CRITICISMS AND PROPOSALS

Section 6 is devoted to criticisms of the present system of preparing the Pharmacopœia and proposals of the Subcommittee. This section, which extends to twelve pages, begins with a reference to the Medical Acts of 1858 and 1862, the conference of February 23, 1926, and the general wish that no legislative change should occur provided that desired alterations of method of preparation could be effected otherwise. The only exception to this general wish took the form of Canadian representations, which would require legislation to carry them into effect. The report continues:—

We have already described in detail the procedure adopted by the General Medical Council in compiling the current British Pharmacopœia of 1914. The main criticism which we have heard of this procedure is that the work of producing the Pharmacopœia was entrusted to an Executive Committee composed entirely of members of the General Medical Council, designated the Pharmacopœia Committee. It was pointed out that the General Medical Council has a number of most important public duties, judicial and administrative, to discharge, and that its members are selected not with a view to their fitness or capacity to take part in the production of the British Pharmacopœia, which is only one of their functions among many others, but rather because of their general ability and professional standing. No doubt from time to time in the past there had been eminent individual members of the General Medical Council appointed to the Pharmacopœia Committee who possessed the specialised knowledge requisite for the compilation of the Pharmacopœia, but it could only be by a fortunate coincidence that among the members of the General Medical Council there could be found persons with the requisite qualifications. It was recognised that the General Medical Council in setting up an Executive Committee are limited in their choice to members of the Council, but it was pointed out that the Act of 1858 does not require the Council to cause the Pharmacopœia to be prepared by an Executive Committee of the Council.

When we came to examine the methods adopted by the Pharmacopœia Committee we ascertained that they had themselves recognised that they could not unaided undertake the work of preparing a new edition of the Pharmacopœia, and that their first step had been to enlist outside technical assistance, by invoking the aid of pharmacists, and other experts. Hence arose the Pharmacopœia Conference and the Committees of Reference which we have described above. The assistance so derived was indispensable to the production of the work, and in the prefaces to successive issues has been handsomely acknowledged. Early in our inquiry we realised that one of the main objections to the existing system came from those who had thus assisted in the past and who were dissatisfied with the status accorded to them in relation to the work. If, they argued, their co-operation was indispensable, as it was conceded to be, why should their position not be recognised by giving them a right of participation in the work not merely as consultants but as colleagues sharing both the responsibility and the credit? If their contribution to the task was at least as important as that of the members of the Pharmacopœia Committee, why should their status in the matter be inferior? It is to the dissatisfaction thus felt that our Subcommittee largely owes its inception, for when the General Medical Council some time ago resolved that a new issue of the British Pharmacopœia should be prepared and sent out inquiries inviting assistance from the Pharmaceutical Societies, on the same lines as on previous occasions, it became manifest that such assistance would not be forthcoming on the former basis, and that the requisite co-operation would only be afforded by the societies if they were accorded the status of responsible co-operators in the work.

Dissatisfaction with the existing system on the ground indicated was not confined to the Pharmaceutical Societies, and the complaint was general that the experts in the various branches of science whose collaboration is essential do not enjoy a responsible status in relation to the work such as they claimed that their services merited.

Some of the criticisms of the British Pharmacopœia appeared to us to proceed upon a misconception of the purpose of the work. It is not designed to be a manual of therapeutics to be consulted by the physician in his daily practice. For the physician its function is that of a guarantee that when he prescribes a drug mentioned in the British Pharmacopœia he can rely on his patient obtaining an article of the quality and character therein defined. To the dispenser, on the other hand, it is actually a manual of practice. He must dispense according to the standard of the British Pharmacopœia any medicament contained in it which is mentioned in the prescription handed to him.

In considering the question of the best machinery for the production of the Pharmacopœia in future, it is accordingly necessary to keep in view its purpose. We may quote here the definition of that purpose which was suggested to us by the British Medical Association, viz.:—

"The Pharmacopœia should contain, so far as practicable, all those drugs and preparations which experience shows to be in common use by medical practitioners and which in the interests of the public require a standard method of preparation or a standard of strength or a standard of purity; provided that such drugs and preparations have a therapeutic or diagnostic value or are pharmaceutically necessary."

The Ministry of Health defined the chief function of a National Pharmacopœia as being in the most general terms that of "establishing an authoritative convention between those in a particular country or countries who order drugs for medical treatment and those who supply them for use, enabling the prescriber to know that by the employment of a particular name he will secure the supply to his patient of a particular substance defined in the Pharmacopœia, and enabling, conversely, the dispenser of the prescription to know from the use of the name what he is required to supply."

To this question of the best method of constituting a body of duly qualified persons to whom, under the direction of the General Medical Council, the task of preparing future issues of the British Pharmacopœia should henceforth be confided we have naturally given most careful consideration, for we regard it as of cardinal importance that the body to be constituted for this purpose should not only be composed of duly qualified persons, but should also be such as to command the confidence of all the interests concerned. We have come to the conclusion that this object will be best secured by the appointment of a Standing Selection Committee, to be called "The British Pharmacopœia Selection Committee," to which should be entrusted the selection of the persons to form a Commission, to be designated "The British Pharmacopœia Commission," to which the actual work of compiling future issues should be entrusted. We propose that the names of the persons so selected should be

submitted to the General Medical Council, which should undertake to appoint to be members of the Commission only persons so nominated by the Selection Committee. The Selection Committee should also submit to the General Medical Council for approval the name of one of the selected persons to be Chairman of the Commission.

As regards the method of appointment and composition of the proposed Selection Committee, we recommend that the Committee should be appointed by the General Medical Council, and should consist of—

4 persons nominated by the General Medical Council.

3 persons nominated jointly by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland.

2 persons nominated by the Medical Research Council.

The persons nominated need not be themselves members of the bodies nominating them. The Chairman of the Selection Committee should be one of the persons nominated by the General Medical Council and should be appointed as Chairman by the General Medical Council. The Selection Committee should frame regulations regarding their procedure, tenure of office of members, filling of vacancies, and other administrative matters.

In our opinion, a Selection Committee so composed would be well balanced and adequately representative. We believe that by means of such a Selection Committee a much more satisfactory Pharmacopœia Commission can be brought into existence than would be possible if direct appointments were made to the Commission by the various bodies and interests concerned. The method of appointing representatives direct does not always ensure the appointment of the most suitable persons for the particular task, and it has the drawback of disposing the persons appointed to consider themselves the delegates of the appointing bodies. Moreover, it would be difficult to prescribe what bodies should be entitled to appoint representatives.

As to the Pharmacopœia Commission itself, our view is that it should be a relatively small body consisting of not more than ten or twelve members, who would be chosen by the Selection Committee as being qualified by their ability and experience to represent the various departments of knowledge concerned. Members of the Selection Committee should not themselves be eligible for the Commission. We should deprecate any representation of particular interests on the Commission. We do not propose, however, to specify in our recommendation, either a precise number of members for the Commission or the departments of knowledge which should be represented upon it. We think that the Selection Committee should have not only an unfettered discretion in the selection of the members of the Commission, but also freedom to determine from time to time the number of members. It may well be that the Selection Committee might think that the services of a particular person might be of great value to the Commission for some special, but not permanent, purpose and that the status of membership should be accorded to him while rendering these services. . . . But perhaps most important of all, we regard some elasticity in the membership of the Commission as essential in order that it may include representatives of such of the Dominions and Colonies as may desire to participate. . . .

One of the grievances brought to our notice was that under the present system the technical work done by experts was ultimately submitted to a Committee which was not competent to pronounce upon it, but yet had the power to alter or modify the material submitted. It was admitted that in point of fact the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council seldom if ever failed to adopt the advice of the experts consulted, but the complaint was that the expert not being a member of the responsible body had no opportunity of supporting his views in debate or of voting upon contested points. We think that the appointment of a Commission such as we propose will obviate this grievance for it will be a Commission composed of specially qualified persons selected *ad hoc*. Any expert consulted, who is not a member of the Commission, will not be discouraged from rendering his assistance by the apprehension that his views may be turned down by less skilled persons without his having an opportunity of being heard. The question may be asked and indeed had been raised as to what is to be the position of the General Medical Council in its relation to the work of the suggested Pharmacopœia Commission. It is proposed that the General Medical Council should retain its position as the authority under whose sanction the British Pharmacopœia is issued and if it is to continue its responsibility it is suggested that it must retain some control. Under the present system the General Medical Council accepts responsibility for the work of its Pharmacopœia Committee which in turn relies largely on its expert consultants. We think the General Medical Council may equally accept responsi-

bility for the work of the proposed Commission. On questions of policy we contemplate that the General Medical Council should have the power not only to give general directions to the Commission, but to refer back to the Commission for reconsideration any matters it may deem proper. This would not involve any lessening of the responsibility of the Commission on its technical side, and the position of the General Medical Council would resemble that of many other eminent bodies, which rely upon the work of expert committees and are prepared to accept responsibility for it. . . .

The contents of the remainder of this section may be briefly summarised. The Subcommittee is of opinion that the proposed Commission should be a permanent organisation with an office and staff. It is "gathered that if a new Pharmacopœia Commission were set up on acceptable lines there would be little difficulty in enlisting to an increased extent the voluntary assistance of experts with laboratory facilities at their disposal, so that no great increase of expenditure under this head need be anticipated." Substances tested under the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925, may be made official. The interval between the editions should, in the opinion of the Subcommittee, be ten years, and publication should take place midway between that of successive issues of the United States Pharmacopœia. Supplements containing monographs on new remedies should appear from time to time. The price of the book might "reasonably" be increased so as to cover higher expenditure. No legislative action is called for in this country for the purpose of giving the British Pharmacopœia "a more precise statutory position in the United Kingdom as a legal standard both for dispensers and for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Acts"; the Subcommittee, indeed, is "apprehensive that an attempt to give a specific legal sanction to the Pharmacopœia might do more harm than good." Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, should, the report adds, be either repealed or amended.

EMPIRE REQUIREMENTS

The penultimate section deals with the adaptation of the Pharmacopœia to the requirements of the Dominions. Communications to the effect that direct representation on the Revision Committee is not desired have been received from the Governments of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, Newfoundland, Southern Rhodesia, and most of the Australian States. Extended observations have been received to the following effect:—

Canada.—The Canadian Medical Association has drawn up a memorandum criticising the constitution of the present revising body and the inclusion in the Pharmacopœia of "drugs suitable only for a single part of the Empire," and pressing for the direct representation of Canada in future revisions. The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association advocates the establishment of a standing committee for revision in each of the Dominions. In their joint memorandum to the Canadian Minister of Health, the two Associations suggest that if the British Pharmacopœia is to be an Imperial Pharmacopœia, it is desirable that its preparation should be entrusted to a body, summoned in the first instance by the Privy Council, which should be representative of the physicians, pharmacists and Governments of each of the constituent parts of the Empire. This body, which would obviously be very large, would, it is proposed, work through subcommittees and a permanent staff, very much on the lines adopted in the preparation of the United States Pharmacopœia. They propose that the Pharmacopœia so produced should not include any drugs of local application, and that each Dominion should be free to publish addenda adapted to its own special requirements.

Australia.—The Commonwealth Government, while regarding the selection of a special representative as unnecessary, suggested that the chief medical officer of Australia House, London, should be associated with the Revision Committee. The chief medical officer appeared as a witness during the Subcommittee's inquiry, and explained that the question of local drugs was not of great importance in the case of Australia. The Commonwealth was, however, interested to see that local products of therapeutic value were officially recognised,

preferably in an appendix to the Pharmacopœia. (It may be mentioned that while the Union Government of South Africa expressed satisfaction with the existing arrangements, the Council of the Medical Association of that country strongly deprecated the suggestion that "local drugs should be relegated to separate addenda.")

India.—The Bombay and Hyderabad Branches of the British Medical Association recommended that indigenous drugs and preparations should be included in a separate volume or addendum.

The Subcommittee, in closing this section, expresses the view that the Pharmacopœia "ought not to contain drugs which are in use only in particular localities and are of no interest elsewhere," and that the respective Governments of the Empire can meet local requirements by means of supplements. These Governments may set up "responsible and representative committees" to co-operate with the Pharmacopœia Commission if they desire.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES' EVIDENCE

A *précis* of evidence submitted to the Subcommittee on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain, of Ireland and of Northern Ireland has been issued. The first fourteen paragraphs cover historical and other ground which is also covered in the Subcommittee's report. Paragraph 15 sets forth the following defects in the present system of producing the Pharmacopœia:—

(1) That the final preparation of the Pharmacopœia has been entrusted to persons who were not specially selected for that work.

(2) Adequate continuous work has not been undertaken between the publication of one Pharmacopœia and the definite commencement of preparations for the publication of the next. It is essential if a satisfactory Pharmacopœia is to be produced that the preparatory work shall have been continuous. If it is necessary to delay publication until the accumulated material of a number of years has been sifted it will be very difficult to produce a Pharmacopœia which is not some years behind current medical progress at the time of its publication. It should be noted that continuous revision of the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America is undertaken and that lengthy "Digests of Comments" are published by the Public Health Service each year.

(3) It is essential that there shall be regular secretarial and laboratory work in progress. The secretarial work would be in the main that of collecting, collating and abstracting the reports of medical and general scientific research upon pharmacopœial substances. The laboratory work would include a systematic revision of the tests of the Pharmacopœia with a view to their improvement and the examination of new tests and tests adopted in the pharmacopœias of other countries. Hitherto, there has been a tendency for published tests and standards to be adopted without proper corroborative work, and when original work has been done it has been either in the laboratories of manufacturing firms, which is not altogether satisfactory, or it has been voluntary work undertaken by societies or individuals and largely unorganised and undirected.

(4) An insufficient amount of money has been available for the purposes of pharmacopœial revision, and ways must be found of increasing the amount for the production of future issues. The question of cost should be one of secondary consideration in the preparation of a pharmacopœia.

Paragraphs 16 and 17, together with Appendix 1, deal with the production of the pharmacopœias of Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. The particulars given leave something to be desired. It is necessary, for instance, to read three paragraphs headed "Czecho-Slovakia" in order to learn that "the preparatory work for the first edition of the Czecho-Slovakian Pharmacopœia will be finished next year": the spelling of names is not impeccable; and it is difficult to understand why a larger number of the twenty-three countries the pharmacopœias of which formed the subject of articles in *THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST* in 1926 was not made available for the purposes of the evidence. Appendix 2 contains the opinion of Mr. A. Macmorran, K.C., to the effect that nothing in the Medical Acts prevents the General Medical Council from entrusting the preparation of the Pharmacopœia to a committee not solely composed of members of the Council.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Branch Meetings

Blackburn.—A gathering of pharmacy students in the N.-E. Lancashire district, held on May 1, and presided over by Mr. A. Dobson, president of the N.-E. Lancashire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, decided to form a junior section of the Branch. Mr. Dobson, in welcoming the members, said they were seeking to enlist the co-operation of the juniors with a view to providing a reliable professional pharmacist for the future. Mr. S. H. Sidebottom (Accrington) and Mr. Fred Law also spoke. Mr. J. J. Ridley (Blackburn) moved that a branch be formed. This was seconded by Mr. C. Birks (Blackburn) and carried. The following officers were elected:—*President*, Mr. J. J. Ridley; *Secretary*, Mr. F. Berry; *Treasurer*, Mr. H. A. Spencer (Oswaldtwistle); *Committee*: Messrs. B. Bracewell, C. Birks, J. Lancaster, J. Watson (all of Blackburn) and W. Ireland (Clitheroe). The subscription was fixed at 2s. per annum.

Dundee.—The annual general meeting of the Dundee and East and Central Scottish Branch was held on May 11. The secretary reported an increased membership and good financial position. The new officers are:—*Chairman*, Mr. F. W. Bennett, Arbroath; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. J. Anderson, 87A Arbroath Road, Dundee; *Committee*, Messrs. C. Stephen, J. R. Milne, J. W. Robertson, G. Smith, Dr. McCall (Dundee), T. Harley (Perth), J. Petrie (Blairgowrie), M. Macfarlane (Forfar). Mr. J. Rutherford Hill was in attendance.

Glasgow.—The annual meeting of the Glasgow and South-Western Scottish Branch was held in the Rooms of the Glasgow Pharmacy Club on May 9. In the absence of Mr. H. P. Arthur, chairman, the vice-chairman, Mr. W. Spence Culbert, presided. The annual report was submitted, showing the membership to be 802. The usual district meetings at Ayr, Dumfries, Greenock and Motherwell had been held in addition to three meetings at Glasgow. Included in the report were paragraphs relating to the question of duration of apprenticeship, standard of examination required for registration of apprentices, and the Benevolent Fund. The financial statement showed a healthy credit balance. The following office-bearers were elected:—*Chairman*, Mr. Harvey P. Arthur; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. W. Spence Culbert; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. P. M. Duff; *Librarian*, Miss Mary M. Bain, Ph.C.; *Committee*, Messrs. W. Chapman, R. Graham, M. Meldrum, J. H. Ramsay, D. G. MacKenzie, P. Short, J. Weir, W. B. Wright, and G. Jarvie. Messrs. A. B. Gilmour and J. Innes were reappointed *Auditors*. An interesting discussion followed on *Training of Apprentices in Wholesale Houses*, and was taken part in by Messrs. Guthrie, Meldrum, Thomas, Robb, Mollison, Graham, G. MacKay, Crawford, Climie, Ramsay, Chapman and others. A motion that "The Branch approves of the recognition of apprenticeship in wholesale houses provided that a part of the time be served in the retail" was agreed to. Mr. H. W. Thomas intimated that he would present a collection of materia-medica specimens for use by the students in the Branch area. He was thanked for his generosity.

Ipswich.—The annual meeting of the Ipswich and Suffolk Branch was held on April 16, Mr. C. Smalley presided. The treasurer (Mr. J. C. Wiggin) gave his report and balance-sheet showing a small balance in hand. The secretary reported favourably on the activities of the Branch during the past session, remarking that the attendance at some of the meetings had been most encouraging. Mr. Smalley also paid tribute to the secretary for his efforts in making all arrangements. He desired to record the thanks of the Branch to Miss G. L. Bird for her services with regard to the social functions. The following officers were elected:—*Chairman*, Mr. J. C. Wiggin; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. G. W. Hales; *Treasurer*, Mr. J. A. Symonds; *Secretary*, Mr. G. Grave, 55 Broom Hill Road, Ipswich; *Committee*, Miss Bradford, Miss Humphries, Messrs. Banks, Collins, Smalley and Veale.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

Cambridge.—At the meeting of the Cambridgeshire Insurance Committee recently a chemist was severely censured for carelessness in dispensing a prescription containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms extract cinchonæ liquidum, 2 drachms acid. phosphoric dilutum. The certificate of analysis showed a deficiency in the liquid extract and an excess in the acid. The chemist informed the Committee that he did not wish for a further analysis to be made. He did not attend the meeting, but sent the following statement: "With regard to the analysis of the prescription dispensed by me, I am assuming that it is correct. As to the acid. phosphoric dil., this was made by myself, and has since tested a little stronger than B.P., which I have since adjusted. The ext. cinchonæ liq. was from a bottle of standardised extract obtained from a London house, but had deposited, and though I shook it I evidently did not shake it sufficiently to get the contents evenly mixed again. We have since replaced this sample with fresh liquid extract." The Subcommittee stated that the following facts appeared from the analyst's certificate: That there was a deficiency of 32.8 per cent. in the ext. cinchonæ liq., and an excess of 16.8 per cent. in the ac. phosph. dil. In the opinion of the Subcommittee there was great carelessness by the chemist in dispensing the prescription, and the Subcommittee accordingly recommended that the chemist be severely censured. The chairman said that the name of the chemist would not be disclosed at this stage.

Glamorgan.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee the Welsh Board of Health wrote notifying that a fine of £5 had been imposed on a panel practitioner for neglecting to provide attendance and treatment to an insured person on his list. They also confirmed the infliction of a fine on a panel chemist for the inaccurate dispensing of a test prescription and for having it dispensed by an unqualified person at a pharmacy which was not on the list. A fine was recommended on another panel chemist for incorrectly dispensing a test prescription. The Panel Committee reported that last year they had investigated cases of over-prescribing in respect of certain panel practitioners and had found that an excessive demand on the drug fund had arisen. It was resolved that six doctors be surcharged amounts varying from £2 8s. 1d. to £7 2s. 9d. The Joint Services Subcommittee reported that they had considered a complaint by a panel practitioner against a panel chemist, that the latter had wrongly dispensed two prescriptions issued to two insured persons on his list. The Committee were not satisfied that the evidence was conclusive enough for them to recommend the infliction of a fine.

Northampton.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee recently a resolution was passed urging a chemist to use greater care in making up prescriptions. The resolution was on the recommendation of the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee, who reported that the analyst had found one sample of medicine unsatisfactory, there being an excess of quinine sulphate. The chemist was unable to account for the excess. Asked whether the excess would be injurious to health, a doctor replied in the negative.

Rotherham.—The Insurance Committee have arranged that two chemists in the town shall remain open on Thursdays, Sundays, and Bank holidays all the year round at the following hours:—Thursdays, 7 to 8 p.m.; Sundays, 4.30 to 5 p.m.; Bank holidays, 7 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Hitherto one chemist only has been open on such occasions during the months of June, July, and August.

Warwickshire.—The Pharmaceutical Committee met at Leamington Spa recently. A letter was read from the Central Checking Bureau, which showed that in the case of both pigmentum iodi and lotio acid. boric. alc. of the formulary full price was allowed for the rectified spirit.

The question of graduated bottles was raised, but no action taken. Owing to the number of disallowances of such things as Virol, Thermogene, etc., it was decided to form a small subcommittee to meet representatives of the Panel Committee to see what could be done to prevent the writing of prescriptions ordering these articles. A report of the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee showed that out of fifty-three tests taken only one case had to be submitted to the Committee for investigation. The medicines in question showed a 35 per cent. deficiency of quinine in mist. ferri et quinin. and 53 per cent. excess of zinc oxide in an ointment containing carbolic acid and zinc ointment. The chemist was cautioned. A case of failure to supply a packet of plain gauze was reported to the Committee, and the respondent was reprimanded. The clerk to the Insurance Committee reported that there was considerable delay in obtaining test prescriptions, in some cases the messenger being kept for over an hour, and the Subcommittee agreed that the time was excessive. The Economy in Prescribing Committee reported that there was an increase in the cost of dispensing during the last three months. Notwithstanding this, the Warwickshire figure was below the average. A case was reported by a member of the Committee of apparent interference with the freedom of choice of chemist by panel patients, and the secretary was instructed to make inquiries. The report of the Central Checking Bureau showed that the pricing of prescriptions maintained a high standard of accuracy.

Worcester.—At a recent meeting of the Insurance Committee the chairman referred to a case of excessive prescribing. He said the Committee held a conference with the members of the medical profession and adopted a booklet showing how certain economies might be made in prescribing, and they appointed a subcommittee to investigate prescriptions that might be regarded as excessive. The Ministry had also been acting in this matter and had called attention to certain prescriptions of one of the Worcester doctors. That had been referred to the Panel Committee, and that Committee had made a report to the Ministry and to the Insurance Committee, the effect of which was that they considered there had been excessive prescribing by the doctor. The doctor, having got a copy of the report, had written a letter to the Committee, setting out in detail his views. The members of the Committee had not that letter before them. In the meantime the doctor was entitled to appeal to the Ministry against the decision of the Panel Committee, and the Ministry had written to the Insurance Committee and wished them to postpone consideration of the matter until the appeal was decided. Mr. Aubrey said he felt that because the chemists were "idiots enough" to make a bad bargain, that was no reason why the insured person should be deprived of things that a doctor considered necessary. It was decided to defer consideration of the question for a month.

SCOTLAND

Dundee.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee recently the clerk submitted figures regarding the cost of prescribing during 1927 and the previous year. In 1927 the total cost of prescriptions was £10,014, against £9,776 in 1926. The total number of prescription forms issued in 1927 was 177,904, compared with 168,742, and the average price per prescription form was 13.51d., compared with 13.90d.

Glasgow.—At a meeting of the Burgh Insurance Committee recently it was decided to surcharge six panel doctors sums ranging from £2 to £20 for prescribing to patients in excess of requirements. The total sum payable to the Committee is £67. Complaints were made against two doctors using a room in a chemist's shop as a consulting room contrary to the regulations. It was stated that at one time there were some 200 doctors in Glasgow using chemists' premises for consulting purposes, and they had to find separate rooms. In the case of the two doctors they had promised to block the door communicating between the shop and the consulting room, but had gone back on that promise. The offence was considered as serious, and it was agreed that as a penalty the doctors be asked to vacate the premises by June 1.

Japanese Agar-Agar

THE United States Consul at Kobe has been investigating the methods of manufacture of agar-agar in Japan, and in an illustrated monograph in a recent issue of "Commerce Reports," he gives an interesting and detailed account of the industry. Much of the information has appeared in previous issues of the *C. & D.*, but there are a number of facts to which attention may be drawn. The centre of the industry is the manufacturing villages located in the mountains back of Kobe, to which the seaweed is sent after gathering, the supplies being hauled in ox-drawn carts. The manufacture of the best grades requires freezing temperatures at night and bright sunlight during the day in order to carry out the bleaching process. The factories consequently are situated in the little mountain valleys, where they have the additional advantage of employing farm labour, available during the three winter months.

PRIMITIVE BUT EFFECTIVE METHODS

A factory site covers about five acres of land, of which nine-tenths or more is occupied by the bleaching racks. The cooking of the seaweeds usually takes place in a long, low, poorly lighted building constructed of rough timber, with mud-and-wattle sides and tile roofs. At one end is a chimney, with the furnace at the opposite end and the flue running beneath the earthen floor in such a manner as to heat five or six kettles at a time. In front of each kettle is a rude strainer and press. These articles, and the shallow boxes in which the agar-agar congeals, the racks and mats on which the strips are bleached, and a few tools form the equipment of a factory. The outfit, although primitive, is remarkably effective in the well-trained hands of the Japanese workers.

HOME PRODUCTION LARGE

In addition to the factory production large quantities are made by the farmers in their homes during the non-farming season. The seaweeds are supplied to the farmers by wholesalers in Nishinomiya, who take the finished product and pay the farmer for his labour and fuel. In this way the farmer takes no risk of a falling market wiping out his winter's profit. The seaweeds are carried to the villages toward the end of the summer, usually by the farmers as return loads after conveying their produce to market. The first process, cleansing and bleaching the seaweed, consists of placing a mass in a large stone mortar, in which a wooden pestle, usually driven by a water wheel, rises and falls in much the same way as in polishing rice. After the pounding, the seaweeds are thoroughly washed in running water and then spread on mats and dried for ten days or more. If not clean and white enough, they are washed and dried again until all foreign matter has been removed and the seaweeds bleached nearly white. This takes place in September and October. The cooking of the algae and manufacture of agar-agar starts in late December after the nights have become frosty. The kettles in which the algae are cooked are half sunk into the earthen floor, and, while the seaweeds are cooking, the kettles are wrapped and covered with straw mats to conserve the heat. Pine wood is the usual fuel, but some factories are now using coal and coke. About sundown each day, water is run into the kettles until they are a half or two-thirds full. This water, in two or three hours, is brought to the boiling point and the kettle then packed full of the seaweeds, in a mixture of the different varieties which has been found by experience to produce the best agar-agar. The mixture is allowed to simmer for 20 hours, by which time the soluble parts of the seaweeds are dissolved in the hot water.

FILTRATION PROCESS CRUDE

In front of each kettle is a crude filter, composed of a wooden box, the bottom and front of which are made of wooden slats. When the solution in the kettle has attained the proper consistency, it is dipped out with a large ladle at the end of a long pole and poured through a hemp mesh bag hung on four uprights fitted to the corners of the box. The insoluble and fibrous parts of the seaweeds are separated by a crude method of

filtration. The filtered agar-agar solution is dipped from the wooden trough with a large square wooden measure and poured into shallow wooden boxes about 3 feet by 15 inches. When filled, these trays are exposed to the frost in the open air for two or three nights until the solution congeals. After congealing, it is cut into bricks about 2 by 3 by 15 inches in size, by means of knives guided with rulers.

FORMING THE STRIPS

The next operation consists in converting the agar-agar into the slender strips in which form it is sold abroad. A wooden pump, with a square chamber, the size of a brick of jelly, a wire netting over the lower end, and the upper end open, is used. The brick of jelly is placed in the chamber of the pump, the plunger pressed down on top, and the jelly forced through the wire netting, forming strips about three-eighths of an inch square and 15 inches long. Three men are needed—one to operate the pump, one to feed it with bricks of jelly, and one to lay mats and spread out the strips. The agar-agar is pumped out on rush mats spread over low racks in the open air. Forced through the wire netting, the strips emerge in a mass and must be spread out to bleach and dry on the rush mats for two weeks or more, freezing at night and drying by day. To assist in the bleaching process, water is sprinkled over the strips at sundown. When bleached, they are creamy white and about an eighth of an inch square in cross section and 11 inches long. The success or failure of the freezing and drying process determines the quality of the product. After bleaching and drying the agar-agar is stored in a warehouse until it can be baled and carted to Kobe and Nishinomiya for shipment to foreign countries. During the past five years exports have aggregated 2,500,000 lb. Almost one-half of the total export of agar-agar from Japan is destined for China, Hongkong, British India, and other far eastern countries, and one-fifth is taken by the United States. Agar-agar has become an increasingly important commodity as new uses have been discovered, not only in the United States but throughout the world. Because of this increase in consumption, and notwithstanding the growth in the production of agar-agar in California, imports into the United States have advanced to over 450,000 lb. annually. With modern machinery and dehydrating processes, however, the Californian industry is likely eventually to offer important competition to the Japanese, if they continue to use the present primitive processes.

Salicylic Acid in Japan

ACCORDING to an American Consular report a branch of the Mitsui-group (Mitsui Bussan-Kaisha) proposes to take up the production of salicylic acid on a large scale. Until the present salicylic acid was manufactured in the main by the Sankyo Company, who, however, were not in the position to cover more than 50 per cent. of the Japanese internal need. Therefore the deficiency was made up from the United States, and also from Germany, Great Britain and France. Imports reached (lb.) :—

	1923	1926
England ... ..	...	127,537
France	23,814	15,347
Germany	453,392	58,477
U.S.A.	42,998	261,689
Other Countries... ..	113,910	9,129
	634,114	472,179

As the annual output of the proposed works is to be 300,000 lb. there is not much room left for imports.

REGISTRATION OF CHIROPODISTS.—The text of the Chiropractors (Registration) Bill has been issued (3d. net) by the Stationery Office. The Bill, which comprises twenty-two clauses, provides for the registration of chiropractors at an initial fee of £5 and an annual fee of £3, and sets up a board which may make regulations—e.g., removal from the register for "infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect." A definition of chiropraxy is given in the Bill.

Japan's Foreign Trade

THE annual figures showing the extent of Japan's foreign trade for 1927 are contained in the monthly return for December of that year. The total imports of merchandise were valued at 2,179,153,858 yen, compared with 2,377,484,493 yen in 1926, and 2,572,657,863 yen in 1925. Exports were valued at 1,992,317,165 yen in 1927, 2,044,727,891 yen in 1926, and 2,305,589,807 yen in 1925. The total amounts collected from customs and other duties were 148,794,906 yen in 1927, 151,951,493 yen in 1926, and 112,328,967 yen in 1925. These figures apply to Japan proper, and do not include the foreign trade of Formosa and Korea. The following are items of pharmaceutical interest from the report:—

EXPORTS

Article	1925	1926	1927
Soya beans .. .. .piculs	37,066	37,092	48,928
Ground nuts	22,319	2,731	2,157
Rape and mustard seed	12,669	20,537	21,965
Cuttlefish bone	202,498	219,231	153,399
Sugar	2,388,051	3,002,132	2,631,757
Soy	14,518	15,292	17,736
Agar-agar .. .. .kin	23,686	17,783	33,267
Linseed oil .. .. .piculs	2,301	2,426	2,616
Soya bean oil	119,659	144,266	83,749
Rape seed oil	48,551	228,358	237,449
Cotton seed oil	1,624	7,942	5,450
Camphor oil	13,989	26,552	22,488
Peppermint oil	5,284	4,791	4,128
Fish and whale oils	252,895	330,268	604,151
Wax, vegetable	31,462	35,966	53,012
Soap, toilet .. 1,000 dozen	1,678	1,464	1,410
.. other .. .. .kin	1,980,359	481,611	234,681
Toilet creams .. .. .yen	693,343	655,099	617,308
Toilet water and hair oils .. 1,000 dozen	473	342	373
Ginseng .. .. .piculs	564	770	1,170
Insect flowers	55,698	66,348	68,359
Shoe powder	4,268	4,093	8,032
Shoe	16,753	18,337	17,917
Sulphur	68,638	67,975	64,280
Iodine .. .. .kin	21,180	48,730	51,191
Acetic acid .. .. .piculs	1,351	1,383	803
Sulphuric acid	79,097	84,748	135,219
Copper sulphate	694	715	930
Nitric acid	26,239	34,135	43,104
Caustic soda	3,603	702	903
Sodium sulphide	95,032	87,782	111,707
Potassium iodide .. .. .kin	18,468	29,273	4,508
.. chlorate .. .. .piculs	8,452	12,454	4,995
Bleaching powder	42,360	43,632	43,127
Calcium carbide	32,507	30,772	40,741
Naphthalene	1,954	1,582	1,823
Camphor	34,400	30,382	36,741
Menthol	4,208	5,287	4,732
Tooth powder-paste	584	592	712
Toilet powder, Value in 1,000 yen	270	295	251
Other perfumery	847	955	873
Gauze, wadding and bandages, Value in 1,000 yen	8,044	5,761	6,033
All other drugs, chemicals and medicines, Value in 1,000 yen	1,389	1,327	1,159
Prepared medicines, Value in 1,000 yen	210	363	581
Coal tar dyes .. .. .kin	1,274,374	791,201	817,235
Metal powders	211,941	157,417	145,077
Lead, red	1,440,754	1,748,480	1,484,302
Inks	947,644	1,062,234	1,174,252
Paints	2,242,624	2,036,136	1,919,607
Vacuum flasks .. .. .dozen	4,182,378	334,630	704,956
Other glass bottles and flasks, 1,000 dozen	12,796	11,409	14,686
Manganese ore .. .. .piculs	12,705	27,055	23,880
Antimony ore	1,393	1,787	1,624
Surgical instruments and parts, Value in 1,000 yen	422	485	468
Other scientific instruments and parts, Value in 1,000 yen	1,809	704	826
Tooth-brushes .. .. .dozen	3,653,707	3,978,930	3,615,379
Hair-brushes	181,486	426,248	314,172
Nail-brushes	121,676	166,168	186,118
Cloth-brushes	42,188	91,340	59,224

IMPORTS

Article	1925	1926	1927
Seeds—			
Soya beans .. .. .piculs	7,173,454	7,021,021	6,635,326
Ground nuts	175,758	195,269	182,879
Sesame seed	239,571	243,846	291,408
Rape and mustard seed	752,398	1,707,914	682,629
Linseed	152,080	120,753	152,588
Hemp seed	190,585	314,278	253,198
Castor seed	115,846	124,840	155,804
Cotton seed	634,875	955,992	929,804

Article	1925	1926	1927
Tonic foods— .. .. .kin	173,556	261,429	249,234
Salt .. .. .piculs	2,611,627	3,215,694	3,639,940
Essential oils .. .. .kin	439,217	589,440	493,504
Oils, fats, etc.—			
Castor oil	519,762	331,817	1,267,663
Olive oil	237,004	267,575	233,238
Soya bean oil	24,693	96,391	86,894
Stearin	331,718	442,958	527,669
Olein	384,739	776,466	838,927
Paraffin wax (m.p. below 45° C.) .. .. .piculs	63,531	74,073	63,928
.. (other)	225,173	260,507	258,521
Vaseline .. .. .kin	886,914	1,028,175	866,482
Soap (perfumed)	39,019	77,973	89,721
.. (other)	110,601	217,468	182,246
Oils, fats, waxes, perfumed and preps.	42,856	107,421	113,942
Perfumed waters	50,876	80,074	68,511
Drugs, etc.—			
Hops	681,127	598,359	764,403
Liquorice .. .. .piculs	31,225	31,225	29,231
Saffron .. .. .kin	94	95	95
Cinchona	851,332	1,038,170	899,668
Catechu and other tan-ning exts. .. .. .piculs	82,034	106,696	108,514
Gum acacia .. .. .kin	955,615	1,605,456	906,603
Shellac	1,639,137	1,721,696	1,133,464
Resin .. .. .piculs	260,675	308,349	297,071
Other gums and gum-resins .. .. .kin	2,007,351	3,444,971	2,985,797
Glue	2,041,706	1,891,887	1,646,915
Opium	33,850	24,252	16,003
Chemicals—			
Boric acid	1,129,657	1,724,083	1,392,651
Oxalic acid	515,210	734,378	1,340,559
Tartaric acid	506,948	277,126	323,806
Salicylic acid	262,288	356,901	195,407
Carbolic acid	1,845,626	1,553,094	1,212,798
Citric acid	94,305	148,476	98,476
Caustic soda, crude .. .. .piculs	369,225	603,470	682,429
Soda ash and natural soda	2,167,815	610,570	1,673,896
Sodium bicarbonate .. .. .kin	7,105,465	12,073,496	12,829,172
.. nitrate, crude .. .. .piculs	6,734,488	1,066,368	924,080
.. borate .. .. .kin	6,714,232	5,671,071	6,065,981
.. bichromate	1,452,392	2,009,046	1,392,827
.. and pot. cyanides	743,645	857,338	995,399
Potassium nitrate	967,818	701,223	672,982
.. sulphate	36,329,668	44,597,181	52,764,630
.. chlorate	5,447,888	6,098,387	4,927,819
.. bichromate	665,663	594,875	728,042
.. and other	45,205	198,381	232,843
Ammonium chloride	1,895,107	5,140,599	4,148,204
.. sulphate, cr. .. .. .piculs	3,392,386	4,933,778	4,166,908
.. carbonate .. .. .kin	5,548,835	667,543	1,012,423
Calcium acetate .. .. .piculs	1,647,427	136,966	112,392
Formalin	130,733	1,988,656	2,085,836
Methyl alcohol	1,085,042	982,108	1,898,758
Glycerin	2,984,614	2,595,792	2,976,422
Milk sugar	576,570	466,645	639,639
Acetanilide	209,142	141,245	240,375
Phenazone	41,662	61,443	41,281
Santonin .. .. .grams	52,164	50,009	351,000
Quinine, hydroch., and sulph.	9,309,006	7,795,229	5,026,335
Morphine, hydroch., and sulph.	976,431	51,113	—
Diacetyl morph. hydroch.	—	—	—
Cocaine, hydroch., and sulphate	—	—	—
Guaiaacol carbonate .. .. .kin	19,646	27,073	30,962
Aniline	534,025	1,255,487	561,818
Aniline salt	101,768	162,350	8,340
Other chemical products from coal tar .. .. .yen	1,137,379	1,802,511	2,024,857
Alcoholic medicinal preparations .. .. .litre	146,513	98,515	79,061
Aromatic chemicals .. .. .yen	95,412	101,186	103,013
All other drugs, chemicals and medicines	11,304,784	15,374,385	13,037,892
All other compounds of above drugs, etc.	2,541,935	2,424,851	2,814,128
Tooth powders and other prepared perfumes	223,241	409,197	351,406
Indigo, natural dry .. .. .kin	54,555	7,478	11,984
.. artificial	1,624,084	1,930,937	1,685,392
Logwood extract	789,785	900,335	797,240
Aniline dyes	3,398,213	3,314,857	2,289,384
Other coal tar dyes	73,410	36,388	—
Talc and soapstone .. .. .piculs	419,509	486,537	462,813
Dry plates for photography, undeveloped .. .. .kin	1,489,946	1,603,318	1,619,586
Mercury	491,389	545,801	449,293
Bismuth	41,882	5,084	11,905
Antimony .. .. .piculs	18,110	27,384	31,035
Surgical and orthopaedic instruments .. .. .yen	788,467	905,929	713,236
Photographic instruments	423,859	295,933	461,779
Photographic films, sensitised .. .. .kin	290,135	434,899	503,514
.. other	39,710	35,642	27,527

Picul = 133½ lb. Kin, 1½ lb. Yen, 2s. (nominal)
Koku = 39.6 imperial gallon.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, May 24

BUSINESS in Mincing Lane shows signs of falling off in view of the Whitsuntide holidays, and little of interest has transpired. Zanzibar cloves have been a strong and advancing market owing to reported crop shortage and European and American buying at the source. West African ginger has sold at higher prices to arrive. Gentian is scarce on the spot and belladonna root is firm. Cod-liver oil is distinctly cheaper. Balsams are quiet, tolu being in easy tendency. The feature of the week in the essential oil group is a rise of fully 1s. per lb. in clove oil. Geranium, lemon and orange oils are also dearer; rosewood is firmer; bay and cananga are easier and patchouli is lower. Business in pharmaceutical chemicals has been restricted with only a few minor alterations. Sodium benzoate is rather dearer and chloral hydrate has a hardening tendency. Citric acid is becoming unsteady and tartaric acid remains dull. Amidopyrin and methyl sulphonol are cheaper to buy. In the industrial chemicals group, quiet markets are reported from most quarters. The changes include a firmer tone in prussiates of potash and soda, also potash and sodium chlorate: on the other hand, sodium sulphide and nitrate are easier, likewise lead acetate. Potash permanganate is higher from the Continent. Among the coal tar products toluol is dearer: cresylic acid continues firm and carbolic acid crystals are unchanged. In the fixed oils section a moderate volume of business is recorded. Palm oils are quiet and easier, while rape and Hankow wood are firm and dearer. Linseed is quiet and turpentine again cheaper.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Clove oil	Potash chlorate	Bay oil	Amidopyrin
Cloves (Zan.)	Potash	Cananga oil	Cod-liver oil
Geranium oils	prussiate	Citric acid	Male fern ext.
Ginger (W. Afr. c.i.f.)	Rosewood oil	Lead acetate	Methyl
	Sodium	Pepper	sulphonol
Lemon oil	chlorate	Sodium nitrate	Palm oil
Orange oil	Sodium	Sodium	Patchouli oil
Potash	prussiate	sulphide	Turpentine
permanganate			
Rape oil			
Shellac			
Sodium benzoate			
Toluol			

Cablegram

BERGEN, May 23.—The catch of cod since the opening of the season amounts to 59,200,000, against 59,300,000 at the corresponding period of last year, and the yield of steam-refined non-freezing oil is 47,292 hectolitres, against 66,009 hectolitres at the same period last year. Market is lower at 160s. per barrel, c.i.f., for finest new Lofoten steam-refined non-freezing oil.

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR is quiet at 3s. 7d. per lb. on the spot for Kobe No. 1, and to arrive 3s. 4d. c.i.f. is quoted.

AMMONIACUM.—There has been a fair demand for the lower grades for the Continent. In view of the fact that most of the holdings which were imported many years ago in the neighbourhood of 1s. 6d. per lb. show a loss, holders are not anxious to sell at present prices. Bold loose drop is 1s. 2d. and good medium drop 1s. per lb.

ANTIMONY.—In the last few days there was an easier tone due to the comparatively slow demand, and holders of spot parcels are offering at £42 10s., while it is reported that orders could be arranged at around £42

c.i.f. for shipment. English high grade remains at £59 10s. to £60. There is a little demand for Chinese crude, and spot delivery is nominal at £36, while £31 10s. is quoted c.i.f. for forward shipment.

BALSAMS.—Tolu is on the easy side at about 3s. 2d. Canada is 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb. Copaiba (B.P.) is 1s. 10d. and genuine Peru 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.

BELLADONNA ROOT is firm at 60s. per cwt. c.i.f. for 0.48 test.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Japanese 2½-lb. slabs are quiet at 2s. 4d. per lb. on the spot.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—New peel is offered in one quarter at 51s. per cwt. c.i.f.

CINCHONA.—At Amsterdam, on June 6, an auction will be held of 969 packages (355 bales and 614 cases) of Java pharmaceutical bark, weighing 40,196 kilos. and containing the equivalent of 1,008 kilos. quinine sulphate.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are dearer with sales on the spot at from 9½d. to 10d. per lb. and buyers. To arrive, the sales include May-June shipment at 10d., and August-October shipment at 9½d. to 9¾d. per lb. c.i.f. The landings during the week ended May 19 were nil, and the deliveries 708, leaving a stock of 11,712 bales, against 12,954 in 1927 and 17,862 in 1926. The landings of Zanzibar during the period January 1 to May 19, 1928, were 8,921 bales, against 13,424 for 1927, and the deliveries 6,738, against 8,073 in 1927.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Business has improved somewhat during the past week on account of the desire of makers to meet consumers. The general asking price is around 163s. c.i.f., but in several quarters down to 160s. c.i.f. is being asked for finest new non-freezing steam-refined Lofoten oil.

BERGEN, May 21.—The catch continues favourable at Finmarken. The total output of all the Norwegian cod fisheries, compared with that of previous years, is as follows:—

To	Catch of cod.	Yield of steam refined c.i.o.	Livers for crude oils.
May 12, 1928..	57,200,000	45,821 hectol.	8,786 hectol.
" 14, 1927..	57,800,000	65,275 "	6,717 "
" 15, 1926..	71,400,000	100,689 "	12,812 "
" 9, 1925..	45,371,000	77,740 "	8,685 "
" 10, 1924..	48,341,000	87,576 "	13,688 "

Buyers are still holding aloof and sales are consequently very limited, the market continuing quiet. The official quotation was further reduced, and non-freezing steam-refined is quoted at 160s. per barrel, c.i.f. London.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed water-white glucose (corn syrup) is 23s. per cwt. delivery to end of June ex store, London. Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is 17s. on the spot. American is 17s. per cwt., ex store, London. Pearl starch is 16s. 6d., delivery to end of June, ex store, London. Dutch maize starch crystals is 23s. on the spot, and American is 21s. ex store, London, delivery to end of June. Dutch dextrin is quoted at 22s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot as to quality. American canary is 21s. 4½d. per cwt. White is 21s. 1½d., ex store, London delivery to end of June. Dutch farina is unchanged at 17s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and for shipment 16s. 6d. per cwt. f.o.b. is quoted.

ERGOT is quiet at from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. on the spot for Russian and/or Polish.

GENTIAN is scarce on the spot at from 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt., and for shipment 31s. c.i.f. is quoted.

GINGER.—West African is firm with spot sales at 55s. per cwt. Sales for April-May and June-July shipment have been made at 52s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. London or Liverpool, with 53s. 6d. c.i.f. asked. Fair washed rough Cochin on the spot is 60s., and Japanese 60s. nominal; Jamaica is 85s. for small, and 100s. to 120s. for bold.

HEN YOLK is firm. Dried Chinese on the spot is 1s. 11d. per lb., and for May-July shipment 1s. 11d. per lb. c.i.f. has been paid. Prime Chinese hen albumen has been sold at 2s. 4½d. spot, and May-July shipment is 2s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f.

KAMALA.—Fair sifted is quoted at 2s. 3d. per lb., and for prompt shipment 2s. to 2s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted.

MAGNESIUM is tending firmer, and there is evidence of current supplies being well absorbed at the stiffer rates ruling of 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb. for small ingots and sticks; terms for powder range from 5s. 6d. up to 6s. 6d. per lb., according to quality and quantity.

MALE FERN EXT. is cheaper, 24 to 25 per cent. filicin offering at 3s. 9d. per lb.

MENTHOL remains quiet at 15s. 6d. per lb. on the spot for Kobayashi and/or Suzuki; for May-June shipment 15s. 1½d. c.i.f. is quoted.

MERCURY.—The general home-trade demand has again been confined to small lots, and the quotations are £22 7s. 6d. to £22 10s. f.o.b., less the usual discount. There is not a great deal actually offering, and no apparent eagerness to sell, but the fact remains that confidence in the maintenance of the higher prices is lacking. On the other hand, prices for shipment are firm on the basis of £21 10s. c.i.f. There has been a little inquiry for China and Japan, but business has been restricted. The New York market is reported quiet, with sellers asking \$124 per bottle duty paid.

OPUM.—The following report has been received from Turkey:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 15.—Sales during the fortnight have been 30 cases druggists' at £125 to £127 per oke; 11 "softs" at £129 to £132½; and three Malatia at £131 to £132½. Arrivals amounted to 1,724 druggists', 227 "softs," and 190 Malatia, making a total of 2,141 against 2,821 last year. The stocks held are 633 druggists', 164 "softs," and 80 Malatia, making the total 877 cases against 604. The market is quiet, and during the last few days buyers and sellers have been waiting reports on the new crop, which is late. Sales have been made to Europe for delivery in June-July at prices much below an economic level. Information from the Malatia area indicates that a moderate crop will be realised.

PEPPER is easier; fair black Singapore is 1s. 6½d. per lb.; Lampong, 1s. 6d.; fair Tellicherry, 1s. 7d.; Alleppy, 1s. 6½d.; and white Muntok, 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., all spot. Sales include Lampong for August-October shipment at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 3¾d. c.i.f., and White Muntok for April-June shipment at 2s. 3½d. c.i.f., and August-October shipment at 2s. 0¾d. c.i.f.

PIMENTO is firm at 9d. per lb. on the spot, and for May-June shipment 80s. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted.

RUBBER is unchanged, and fully steady at last week's prices. Business, however, has been extremely quiet, and the chief buying has been for trade only. The speculative element for the time being is apparently "dead," and a noticeable feature is the reluctance on the part of sellers to meet the market. The forward positions remain very firm, and the premium still continues. The feature of the week is the further heavy decline in stocks. Last week arrivals totalled 1,195 tons, whilst deliveries were 3,327 tons, showing a decline of 2,132 tons in the stocks. The London stock now stands at 48,705 tons, against 66,668 tons at the corresponding period last year. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.):—No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and May, 8½d.; June 8¾d.; July/September, 9d.; October/December, 9½d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica is slow of sale, with 2s. 3d. asked. Red native Jamaica has been sold at 1s. 10d. for good and at 1s. 9d. for fair.

SEEDS.—The market remains dull, with spot prices unchanged. ANISE.—Spanish is 50s.; Levant, 34s.; and Russian, 28s. CANARY is firm. Mazagan is 15s. 6d., and Saffi, 15s. on the spot. CUMIN.—Maltese is 56s., and Morocco 52s. 6d. spot, and new crop is offered at 42s. 6d. c.i.f. for June-July shipment. CORIANDER.—Morocco remains at 46s. 6d. spot, and new crop is offered at 20s. 6d. c.i.f. for June-July shipment, and Russian is 35s. spot. FENUGREEK.—Morocco is 15s. 6d. spot, and new crop is quoted at 14s. 6d. c.i.f. for July-August shipment. HEMP remains scarce. Manchurian is 18s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. LINSEED.—Mazagan is 21s. on the spot, and new crop is quoted at 19s. 6d. c.i.f. for July-August shipment. MUSTARD.—English is 27s.

SHELLAC.—The spot market for usual standard TN orange has fluctuated between 205s. and 207s. 6d. per cwt., closing at the latter figure; fine orange is 225s. to 300s.; pure button, 235s.; and A.C. cakey, 200s. To arrive, TN for April-May shipment has been sold at 185s. to 190s. per cwt. c.i.f., and May-June shipment at 184s. to 186s. c.i.f. Sales for delivery include May at 202s. 6d. to 197s. 6d.; August, 188s. to 190s.; October, 192s., 186s. to 191s.; and December at 185s. to 181s.

WAX (VEGETABLE).—Japanese is quiet at 83s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and for May-June shipment 78s. 9d. c.i.f. is quoted.

Essential Oils

THERE is still a remarkable slackness in business, though prices on the whole are firmly maintained. Clove oil has advanced by fully 1s. per lb., while geranium, lemon and orange show further increases. Rosewood is firm, while bay and cananga are easier, and patchouli lower.

BAY.—West Indian is easier at 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb. on the spot for 50 to 55 per cent. phenols.

BERGAMOT is firm and steady at 24s. to 24s. 6d. per lb. on the spot and 23s. to 23s. 9d. c.i.f. for 37-38 per cent. l.a.

CANANGA is on the easy side at 13s. per lb. on the spot in drums.

CEDARLEAF is firm at 6s. 3d. per lb. on the spot, for cases.

CITRONELLA.—There are no offers forward for Ceylon, and the spot value is about 2s. to 2s. 1d. where available. Java is also firm at 2s. to 2s. 1½d. per lb. on the spot, with forward quotations of 2s. 2d. c.i.f. for immediate shipment.

CLOVE.—English distillers have advanced their prices to 5s. 8d. to 5s. 9d. per lb. as to quantity.

EUCALYPTUS is quoted at 1s. 11d. per lb. on the spot for 70 to 75 per cent. cineol.

GERANIUM.—Algerian has advanced, 14s. 6d. to 15s. per lb. being asked on the spot, with shipment prices of 14s. 6d. c.i.f. Bourbon is also dearer at 18s. to 18s. 6d. per lb. on the spot and 17s. c.i.f.

LAVENDER.—French is steady at 15s. to 15s. 6d. per lb. for 38 to 40 per cent. l.a.

LEMON is dearer at 10s. 9d. to 11s. 6d. per lb. on the spot, with forward prices ranging from 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is on the easy side at 3s. 3d. per lb. on the spot and 3s. 1½d. c.i.f.

MANDARIN is quoted at a nominal figure of 40s. per lb. on the spot.

ORANGE.—Sicilian *sweet* is quoted at 35s. per lb. on the spot, though parcels can be had at 30s. For shipment there are few offers at a nominal value of 32s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. c.i.f. West Indian has been sold at 27s. 6d. per lb. during the week, but 29s. to 30s. is now asked. An arrival of 27 cases has taken place from the United States.

PATCHOULI is lower and is now quoted at 25s. on the spot and 24s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT.—Japanese dementholised is fluctuating considerably and business has been done at 6s. 3d. per lb. spot for Kobayashi and/or Suzuki. Outside brands are quoted at 6s. 1½d. spot. For shipment K.S. is 6s. per lb. c.i.f. in all positions. American redistilled is quoted at 16s. spot and 15s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. The natural tin American oil is steady at 13s. to 13s. 9d. c.i.f. as to brand and 14s. per lb. on the spot. H.G.H. is 18s. 6d. per lb. spot. English (genuine) is firmly held at 82s. 6d. per lb. for small quantities.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish is unchanged at 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb. on the spot according to grade.

ROSEWOOD (BOIS DE ROSE).—Brazilian is firm and steady at 7s. per lb. on the spot. Cayenne is firmer at fully 9s. per lb. on the spot.

SASSAFRAS.—Natural American is steady at 4s. 6d. on the spot and 3s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f.

SPIKE.—Spanish best quality is quoted at 3s. 3d. per lb. on the spot. It is reported that few people intend producing this year because of the poor price realised at the end of last season. Should a shortage result from this policy, higher prices should be seen.

VETIVERT is firmer at 23s. per lb. on the spot for Bourbon.

WORMSEED (CHENOPodium) is remarkably steady at 13s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. and 14s. on the spot.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period May 16 to May 22 (inclusive):—Anise (Ch.), 1 cs.; bergamot (It.), 80 cs.; cananga (Jv.), 1 dm.; cardamom (U.S.), 1 cs.; cedar (U.S.), 4 cs., 1 dm.; cedarwood (U.S.), 1 dm.; cinnamon (Sey.), 1 cs.; citronella (Jv.), 20 cs.; clove (Madag.), 4 dm.; geranium (Réun.) 2 dm., (Alg.) 4 dm., (Fr.) 11 dm.; lavender (Fr.), 3 cs.; lemon (It.) 69 cs., (Fr.) 1 cs., (Ger.) 5 cs.; lemongrass (Br. Ind.), 6 dm.; lime (B.W.I.), 11 cs.; orange (U.S.), 27 cs.; patchouli (Str. S.), 12 cs.; petitgrain (Arg.), 11 cs.; spearmint (U.S.), 3 cs.; thyme (Sp.), 11 cs.; vetivert (Fr.), 4 dm.; wormseed (U.S.), 3 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

BUSINESS in this section has been restricted. The general tone continues steady, with only minor alterations to record. Citric acid is unsteady, and tartaric acid remains dull. Sodium benzoate is moving up a little. Chloral hydrate looks like hardening.

ACETANILIDE is unchanged and quiet: B.P. crystals and powder, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

AMIDOPYRIN is rather cheaper, offering at 8s. per lb. from dealers.

ASPIRIN is moderately active and unchanged: quoted from 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. per lb., according to grade and quantity.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) in quantities ex works is offered down to about 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d. per lb.; two or three cwt. ex store from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per lb. Market steady and fair business moving.

BROMIDES.—Conditions show no change, with business only moderate. Dealers: ammonium, 1s. 1½d.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 7½d.; granular, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 10½d. per lb., for quantities, in cases. British makers' list prices are unchanged: ammonium, from 2s.; potassium, from 1s. 8¾d. to 1s. 9¾d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 1½d. to 2s. per lb., in cwt. lots.

CALCIUM LACTATE is offered in one or two cwt. lots from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; spot business is small.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is very steady, and there is some indication of the market hardening: spot holders are quoting 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d., but the lower price may be off the market shortly.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals) remains dull for the time of year. The market quotation for foreign in most quarters is maintained at 1s. 1½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., while some offers of ton lots are at 1s. 10½d. per lb. Rather limited spot stocks are helping to keep the market up.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is offered in at least one quarter at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.; other holders quoting 1s. 9d. per lb. for cwt. lots.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is unchanged at 5s. 10d. to 6s. per lb. GUAIACOL CARBONATE is dull: dealers offer spot at about 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—Competition for limited business continues keen, but prices are unchanged: small crystals, 1s. 1½d.; fine powder, 2s. 1d.; free-running crystals, 2s. to 2s. 2d.

HYDROQUINONE continues in fair request, with prices steady: half-ton lots, 3s. 8d. up to 4s. 3d. per lb. for 14-lb. parcels.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.) continues to be offered on spot at 1s. 1½d. to 2s. per lb.; business limited.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.) is slightly cheaper, with quantities in carboys offered down to 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4¾d. per lb.; small parcels, 1s. 6d.

METHYL SULPHONAL is easier on a slow market: spot is offered at from 8s. 9d. to 9s. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE is unchanged, with quantities in carboys from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; small lots, in bottles, 1s. 3d.; market quiet.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder) is steady, with quantities in kegs from 1s. 8d. per lb.; small parcels, 1s. 9d.

PHENACETIN.—Business has been fair, with dealers' prices steady at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. per lb., according to quantity.

PHENAZONE is maintained on spot at 3s. 10d. to 4s. per lb., as to quantity; business has been rather better.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is unchanged at the controlled prices of one cwt. 6s. 1½d., five cwt. 6s., larger quantities down to 5s. 1½d.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) is dearer, with the spot price at 5½d. per lb. for quantities, in drums; small parcels, about 6d.

RESORCIN is unchanged, with offers on spot from 3s. to 3s. 2d. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) is steady but rather quiet again: large quantities from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb.; cwt. lots, about 1s. 2¾d.; small parcels, 1s. 3d.

SALOL continues steady at controlled rates: cwt., 2s. 4½d.; 56 lbs., 2s. 5d.; small parcels, 2s. 6d. per lb.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) is firm and only large quantities are now at 1s. 7½d.; the general price asked on spot is 1s. 8d. per lb.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE continues slow of sale, with spot offers at about 7s. 10d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Business has been moderate, with the market steady: crystals, from 1s. 8d.; powder, from 1s. 6½d. to 7s. per lb. for large quantities, in cases.

SULPHONAL continues to be quoted on spot from about 6s. 6d. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *leviss* is steady at unchanged rates: quantities from 2s. 10d. per lb.; small parcels, 3s.

TARTARIC ACID is unchanged, with the market still decidedly quiet: spot quotations are at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4¾d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for foreign.

TERPIN HYDRATE remains slow of sale, with quantities offered from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

THYMOL is quiet: fine white synthetic is quoted at about 9s. 6d. per lb., in cwt. lots.

VANILLIN continues dull, with prices easy as quoted: 100 per cent. from cloves, about 15s. to 15s. 6d. per lb.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, May 23.

QUIET markets are reported from most quarters, with the general tone continuing steady. A few slight alterations are recorded; prussiates are firmer, while sodium sulphide and lead acetate are easier. Cream of tartar remains quiet, but prices so far are unchanged.

ACETIC ACID has been quiet, but dealers' prices are unchanged: 80 per cent. technical, £36 15s.; 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £56 per ton, ex store.

ACETONE has been much quieter at £63 to £67 per ton, in drums, ex store.

ALUM continues steady, with a limited business: lump, in casks, £8 5s. to £8 7s. 6d. per ton, ex store; slightly cheaper forward in quantities.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) continues in fair demand in small quantities with competition very keen: quoted from 9d. to 1½d. per lb., in loaned cylinders, carriage paid, and slightly less for big contracts.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE is steady, but business remains slow; grey galvanising, £21 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts.

ARSENIC.—Although the demand has been anything but brisk, sellers of white Cornish have maintained their price on the basis of £17 to £17 5s., f.o.r. mines. There is an inquiry for Mexican high-grade, which has been selling at about £17 5s., c.i.f. Liverpool.

BARIUM CHLORIDE continues dull, with offers on spot of 93 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals at about £7 12s. 6d. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly cheaper forward.

BLEACHING POWDER (35 to 37 per cent. available chlorine) continues at competitive prices: contracts, from £6 12s. 6d.; small spot parcels of a ton or two, about £7 per ton, carriage paid.

COPPER SULPHATE is firm, with a fair demand for export, and prices ranged on f.o.b. terms from about £26 to £26 15s. for casks, less 5 per cent. Terms for home use range well upward of £26 15s.

CREAM OF TARTAR has remained distinctly quiet again, but so far there is no actual change in the market quotation of 97s. 6d. to 100s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. for foreign powder, according to quantity.

FORMALDEHYDE has been dull: dealers offer 40 per cent. by volume at £37 per ton, in casks, ex store, and slightly cheaper forward in quantities.

FORMIC ACID continues to be quoted steadily, with business quieter: 85 per cent., £46 5s. to £46 12s. 6d. per ton, in carboys, ex store.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL is moving well on spot in small lots, with prices competitive: reliable make, from 10s. 9d. to 11s. 3d. per gallon, in drums.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Lead acetate is slightly easier on a quiet market: spot, brown, £39 10s.; white, £41 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; red lead, imported, about £30 per ton, c.i.f. London; white lead, imported and home makes, dry, £36 to £42; ground in oil, £44 to £52 per ton, carriage paid in U.K. Convention prices continue unchanged.

OXALIC ACID remains slow, but prices are unchanged: quantities from £29 17s. 6d. to £30 per ton, ex wharf.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—There is no change to report in Convention prices; business has been quiet throughout: spot, less than one ton, £36 15s.; one to five tons, £33 5s.; five to fifteen tons, £32 15s., in drums, ex store; 30s. per ton less in all cases, c.i.f.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is steady, but business is not good: 99 to 92 per cent., £25; 96 to 98 per cent., £26 per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is a point firmer, with quantities to arrive firm at 3d. per lb.; small spot parcels, 3½d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE has been advanced on quotation from the Continent: dealers now quote quantities in two-cwt. drums from 5d. per lb., ex store.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN tends to firm up a little: yellow on spot is now quoted firm at 6½d. to 6¾d., in not less than ton lots; small parcels, 7d. to 7½d. per lb.

SALTCAKE is slow of sale, with bulk quantities offered at £2 15s. to £2 17s. 6d. per ton, delivered.

SODIUM ACETATE is firm on a short market: quoted from £21 per ton, in casks, ex store.

SODIUM CHLORATE is rather dearer and the market is firm: quantities to arrive, from 2½d. to 3d. per lb.; small spot parcels, from 3½d. per lb.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE is moving in fair quantities, with dealers' prices unchanged: pea crystals, in one-cwt. kegs, £15 to £15 2s. 6d.; commercial, £9 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; British makers' price for pea crystals to home

consumers on contract, £15 per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE is rather easier on a quiet market: 95 per cent., £10 15s.; 96 per cent. refined, £11 per ton, f.o.r. docks, London.

SODIUM NITRITE remains quiet; market steady: 100 per cent. basis, £19 17s. 6d. per ton, and 20s. 6d. per cwt., docks, London.

SODIUM PRUSSATE tends to firm up a little: quoted from 4½d. to 4½d. per lb., for quantities, in casks, ex store; small parcels, from 5d.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is slightly easier as quoted by dealers; market quiet: 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £9 5s.; broken, £10 5s. per ton, in drums, ex wharf.

SULPHUR.—Demand is not very active, but the tone is steady, with crude ranging from £5 12s. 6d. to £5 17s. 6d. per ton. Sicilian flowers, £12 7s. 6d., refined ground £11, and roll £9 15s., all c.i.f. to arrive.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Carbolic acid crystals are very steady and fairly active; pyridine is idle. Toluol is dearer. The pitch season has finished. ANILINE OIL continues steady at from 8d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. ANILINE SALT is unchanged at 8d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. BETANAPHTHOL continues steady, from 10d. per lb., carriage paid, for quantities. CARBOLIC ACID, crystals, have been in fair demand for export, with the price steady from 6½d. per lb., f.o.b., in drums with over-casks; home trade, in ton lots, about 7½d.; crude, from 2s. 3d. per gallon, naked, at works. CREOSOTE OIL is steady, with a moderate business moving: ex works, 7½d.; f.o.b., 8½d. per gallon, in bulk quantities. CRESYLIC ACID.—All grades continue with a steady business and prices are well maintained. NAPHTHALENE is dull; importers' prices are hardly competitive: flakes and balls, £16 15s., in cases, ex wharf. METHYL ALCOHOL continues in good request, with spot at about £45 per ton, in drums, ex store; cheaper forward in quantities. PYRIDINE is nominal on a lifeless market: 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per gallon, f.o.b. TOLUOL is dearer: commercial 90's, 1s. 8d.; pure, from 1s. 10d. per gallon at works. XYLOL continues low of sale; commercial, about 1s. 7d.; pure, about 1s. 10d. per gallon at works. PITCH.—The season has ended: nominal quotation of 60s. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast.

Fixed Oils, etc.

A VERY moderate volume of business is recorded, with no decided change in the market. Palm oils are quiet and easier. Rape oil and wood oil are firm and dearer. Linseed oil has been quiet, and American turpentine is again easier and still quiet. ACID OILS.—Prices are well maintained; market rather dull: coconut and/or palm kernel, 38s.; groundnut, 32s.; soya, 28s. spot. CASTOR is fully maintained and closes firm: pharmaceutical, 51s.; first pressings, 48s.; second pressings, 43s. 6d. spot, in barrels, in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT has been quiet, but prices are steady: deodorised, spot, 48s.; Ceylon, 41s. 9d. c.i.f.; Coshin, 53s. c.i.f. COTTON.—Business has been slow; market keeps fairly steady: deodorised, 44s. 6d.; common edible, 43s. 6d.; soap-making, 39s. 6d.; crude, 37s. spot. GROUND-NUT continues unchanged: deodorised, spot, 47s. 6d.; crude Oriental, 41s. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL is quiet: deodorised, 45s.; crude, 40s. 6d. spot. PALM has been rather slow and prices for all grades are a little easier, closing steadier: Lagos, 35s.; softs, 34s. 9d.; mediums, 34s. 9d.; hard, 35s.; bleached, 37s. 6d. spot. RAPE.—Prices have advanced on a firm market: refined, 46s. 9d.; crude, 44s. 9d. spot. SOYA is quiet and unchanged: deodorised, 40s.; crude, 36s. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—Prices for all positions show little change on the week; the market has been quiet throughout: on spot, 31s. 6d.; May, 30s. 6d.; June, 30s. 7½d.; June-August, 30s. 9d.; September-December, 31s. 6d.; January-April, 32s. Boiled oil, spot, 34s. 9d. Hull, on spot, 29s. 10½d.; June, 30s. 3d.; July-August, 30s. 3d.; September-December, 31s. 3d. TURPENTINE.—There has been a further drooping tendency, more or less in line with the trend of American quotations, while it is reported that the crop movement is making fair headway. There has been a certain amount of resales effected on the spot, which helped to weaken prices to a comparatively low level, allowing for the duty included in current prices. The London spot price closed on Wednesday evening at 39s. 6d.; June, 39s. 9d.; July-December, 42s. per cwt. Deliveries for last week were quite good at 2,542 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 42,646 barrels, which compares with 55,848 barrels for the same period last year. Stocks were reduced to 26,489 barrels, against 21,921 barrels at the same date last year. RESIN.—There was an upward tendency at one time, which, however, proved short-lived, and prices dropped again under a generally slow demand. C.i.f. terms for shipment from America are as follows: B/D 16s. to 16s. 7½d., E 17s. 6d., F/G 17s. 9d. to 17s. 10½d., H/I 18s., K/M 18s. 3d.,

W.G. 21s., and W.W. 23s. 7½d. per cwt. WOOD.—Hankow, in barrels, on spot is nominal at 79s. per cwt. OLIVE.—French (B.P.) is 6s. per gallon; edible, 7s.; edible Italian, 5s. 3d. per gallon, ex wharf.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, BURNING OILS, ETC.—Benzol and solvent naphthas are firm and active. Lubricating oils are steady on spot. Paraffin wax and scale continue firm. Business generally has been fair. BENZOL is firm and active: crude 65's, 11½d.; standard motor, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d.; pure from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. PARAFFIN WAX AND SCALE.—Wax continues firm at 2½d. to 4½d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags. Scale is quoted for shipment from £21 10s. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. port. PARAFFIN OILS are unchanged at the prices given in last week's issue (p. 639). WHITE OILS continue steady and unchanged: special No. 1, £24 2s. 6d.; No. 1, £23 5s.; No. 3 half-white, £20 10s.; No. 4 half-white, £19 10s. per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS continue firm: 90 to 160, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; heavy 90 to 190, 11d. to 1s. per gallon, naked at works. PETROLEUM JELLIES are unchanged: white to snow-white, £40 5s. to £52; amber and yellow, £19 to £24; dark stiff green, £12 per ton, barrels free, ex wharf. LUBRICATING OILS.—There is no special change to report: the spot market is very steady: spot, pales, £9 10s. to £22; reds, £11 to £21 10s.; dark cylinders, £11 15s. to £23; filtered cylinders, £18 to £27 5s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London; slightly less for tank lots.

Java Cinchona and Coca Exports

THE following table shows the exports of cinchona and coca leaves from Java during the first two months of 1927 and 1928:—

	Cinchona		Coca	
	January–February		January–February	
	1927 kilos	1928 kilos	1927 kilos	1928 kilos
Germany	—	—	6,733	—
Great Britain ..	166,290	—	—	—
Japan	47,531	9,353	—	—
Netherlands ..	365,595	635,568	147,004	51,645
Port Timor	—	25	—	—
Total	579,416	644,949	153,737	51,645

During January and February of the present year 2,297 kilos. of quinine were exported from Java, against 2,649 kilos. in the same period of 1927.

Synthetics in America

DOMESTIC production and sales of important synthetic perfumes and flavours in the United States during 1927, as published by the Tariff Commission in its preliminary annual report, were as follows:—

ARTICLE	SALES		PRODUCTION
	lb.	\$	lb.
Amyl salicylate	18,000	20,500	17,000
Benzyl acetate	57,600	57,000	60,000
Benzyl alcohol	46,600	36,600	49,000
Benzyl benzoate	32,400	34,400	33,000
Diethyl phthalate	593,000	161,000	594,000
Methyl acetophenone ..	900	2,600	1,000
Methyl-phenyl acetate ..	4,400	12,900	4,500
Phenyl-ethyl acetate ..	750	5,700	1,000
Conmarin	125,000	355,000	113,000
Amyl acetate	1,927,000	547,000	2,691,000
Butyl acetate	12,671,000	2,601,000	26,653,000
Butyl propionate	1,720,000	535,000	1,732,000
Ethyl acetate	34,099,000	3,576,000	50,273,000
Ethyl ether	4,138,000	1,357,000	5,203,000
Ionone	32,600	148,000	30,000
Isoamyl butyrate	9,000	11,000	10,000
Linalyl acetate	400	2,700	400
Rhodinol	4,400	41,000	4,400
Terpinyl acetate	11,000	12,000	11,000
Vanillin	316,000	2,071,000	301,000

The total production and sales of perfumes amounted to 2,000,000 lb., valued at \$1,000,000, against 1,800,000 lb. of flavours, valued at \$1,300,000.

ESSENTIAL OILS IN MEXICO.—From July 1, 1928, all essential oils will be transferred from the dutiable to the free list of the Mexican tariff. Essential oils have been dutiable at \$0.50 per kilo.

METHYLATED SPIRIT IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—A Douglas tradesman was recently fined £1, and his stock of methylated spirit was confiscated, for selling the spirit without keeping a register of names of purchasers.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

The Council Election

SIR,—I beg to offer my sincere thanks to the 3,741 members of the Society who gave me their support at the recent election. It is very pleasing to find that we retiring members of the Council still retain the confidence of the electorate.—I am, etc.,

H. ANTCLIFFE.

25 Roxburgh Terrace, Whitley Bay.

SIR,—I disagree entirely with your criticism of the Council election. Personally, I consider (although it may be conceded) that I am just as loyal to the Society, and have been so during twenty-five years' membership, as any of the elected candidates, and no more inane than the new councillor and just as well versed in the pharmaceutical policy of to-day as he is. I can prove that on more than one occasion I have been thanked by the Pharmaceutical Society for assistance rendered. I do not agree that it is necessary to be in the limelight of your local association, or branch of the Society, before attempting Council honours. Every member has a right to stand as a candidate, and it would be better for pharmacy if you did not discourage this action. You would probably get increased interest which leads to increased membership, and possibly 100 per cent. polls, not 40 per cent. *minus* disallowals and late papers. I am not disheartened with 1,693 votes, and shall certainly stand again. If my policy that appeared in your paper had been read and absorbed, such erroneous ideas could not have been deduced therefrom.—Yours, etc.,

ALBAN ATKIN.

Hampstead, N.W.6.

SIR,—May I, through the medium of your journal, have the privilege of sincerely thanking those 1,406 gentlemen who so kindly voted for me at the recent Council election? The time may yet come when every chemist will realise the necessity of voting. Meanwhile the slogan seems to be, "R.P.U. or let the Insurance 'Act.'"

Yours faithfully,

Cardiff.

R. ROBINSON.

SIR,—I should like through the courtesy of your columns to thank those 2,348 members of the Society who cast their vote in my favour for the Pharmaceutical Council, thereby securing my election. I appreciate fully the great honour they have done me, and my earnest endeavour now is to prove to them that the confidence they have placed in myself has been justified. The only way to do this is to give of my best in their interests and the interests of pharmacy (which after all are, or should be, one and the same), and to that end I intend to devote my time, abilities and energies. I should also like to thank those many friends who have sent me their good wishes, and which up to the present I have not had time to answer. I hope to do so to each one personally, but in the meantime I wish them to know that I appreciate those good wishes.—Yours, etc.,

F. G. WELLS.

80 Bridge Road, London, S.W.11.

SIR,—It is obvious that the average chemist in retail business cannot spare the time necessary to take an active part in the proceedings of the Council, if he were to secure a seat, although possibly there are many who have aspirations which they would like to realise in this respect if they were free to do so. While I agree that we should be grateful to those who have the time and devote it to Council meetings, in practice it means a continuity of the same members, and I am not sure that such continuity is always a good thing for the general body. A council chamber seems to develop an atmosphere which has the effect of turning the keenest business men into councillors, and then the mind seems to function differently. Even a man who is elected on a definite programme must wait

a little while to find his feet and to become familiar with the usual procedure, and by that time he has also become acclimatised and is merely one of the rest. I am not a revolutionary, but I certainly think that a fair proportion of entirely new members occasionally would be very useful to revive the circulation; and for that reason I am sorry that when, as in the last two years, there have been fresh candidates their election addresses have appealed to me so little that I have been unable to support them.—Yours faithfully,

CHANGE (22/5).

SIR,—A few words in answer to the "Council Election" on page 629 of your last week's issue. How easy it is to write an article after the result of an election is declared! How easy to say "You've won: I'm on your side!" It is news to me that the seven new candidates offered any challenge to the retiring members. Might it not be equally said that the challenge came from the other side? Every qualified chemist who pays his annual subscription to the Pharmaceutical Society is entitled to be nominated for Council. If he does not pay, he loses that privilege; but may I point out that the payment of 1½ guineas annually does not make a qualified chemist any more intelligent? Then why the remark "The utter folly of a non-member telling members how they should vote cannot be over-emphasised"? The non-member referred to is a qualified chemist and actually in business, so where does the "utter folly" come in? From what intelligence department does such a remark come? I agree with the writer that "Chemists are entitled to be considered as reasonable beings"—but to that I will add "whether they are members or non-members of the Society." I personally pay my annual subscription—and I do it because the letters it buys are an asset to my business, not for anything I get out of the Society. . . .—Yours, etc.,

PERCY BARRS.

London, W.8.

The Colour of Oxymel Scillæ

SIR,—The report of the investigation by the Science Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society on the variation in colour obtained when oxymel scillæ is dispensed is not very enlightening, and to me is somewhat disappointing. The method suggested for preparing a dark oxymel scillæ, "to heat the honey and water until the water is removed, add more water, boil down again and continue heating until the honey has acquired a deep brown colour," seems to be most objectionable and unpharmaceutical, especially emanating from the principal school of pharmacy in the country, for it is certain that such prolonged and excessive heating must change the character of the honey very materially. The monograph for mel depuratum in the ninth revision of the United States Pharmacopœia directs that the honey should not be heated to a temperature exceeding 70° C. Whilst appreciating to the utmost extent the report on the investigation by the Science Committee, it seems as though the problem of the variation in colour and amount of deposit exhibited when oxymel scillæ is dispensed in certain mixtures has not yet been completely solved.—Yours faithfully,

SECUNDUM ARTEM (22/15).

Advertising Terms

SIR,—I have received from the proprietors of a well-known proprietary a circular in which they state that they have recently exhibited a series of three posters on the London buses and Underground Railway. They offer to me, and I suppose to the whole of our trade, a free supply of these posters if we will exhibit them on the top of our windows. May I appeal, through you, to the trade to refuse to exhibit these posters until we are given the same terms as the buses and Underground?

Yours truly,

H. M. TRANMER.

Smethwick.

Proprietaries in Dispensing

SIR,—I have recently had to procure a supply of a new proprietary article placed on the market by a wholesale manufacturing house; the minimum quantity obtainable is 12s. worth, on which I receive the handsome profit of 12½ per cent.; in addition, the retail price of 12s. in

a poor district necessitates breaking bulk and so risking dead stock. Surely we retailers, working together, could prevent or correct such "inadvertences" as this, where the offender is, as in this case, dependent on a continuance of our general business. Apart from this, the number of small-profit proprietaries creeping into dispensing is ever on the increase, and while the example cited is more flagrant than the usual run, I fear this is a side of pharmacy which requires very careful watching and decisive action in the near future by those in whose hands our future rests, or dispensing will become nothing more than patent-medicine vending for which a qualification, let alone a quasi-professionalism, will stand for naught.—Yours faithfully,

NEMO (10/5).

Co-operative Societies

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. H. G. Tibbett, asks: "Is it an established fact that all the 1,400 co-operative societies in this country are on the stop list of the P.A.T.A. unless they agree to add to their retail prices whatever rebate is given to the customer, or to refuse to give rebate at all off P.A.T.A. articles?" Mr. H. G. Tibbett evidently does not discriminate between rebate and dividend. The duty of the P.A.T.A. is to see that articles on their list are not sold below the minimum retail price. The co-operative societies do not cut the prices of P.A.T.A. articles, nor do they give rebate. If your correspondent thinks this statement untrue, let him walk into any co-operative drug department, purchase a P.A.T.A. article, and see what rebate he gets. Of course, if he is a member, and incidentally a shareholder, he will receive in due course his share of the society's profits, just as if he were a shareholder in any private concern. Co-operation is purely and simply a system of mutual trading.—Yours faithfully,

ALFRED SIMONS, M.P.S.

Altrincham.

Apprentice Reminiscences

SIR,—In the obituary column of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of May 5 is reported the death of Mr. Richard Woods, of Mansfield, with whom I was apprenticed. I have turned up my indenture parchment. The indenture is for a term of five years. Some of the clauses savour of humour, as, for instance: "during which term he the said apprentice shall not contract matrimony, shall not play at cards or dice table or any other unlawful game, without the licence of his said master (his master presumably might thus licence him to do an unlawful act), shall not buy or sell, or haunt taverns or play-houses nor absent himself from his master's service," etc. There is no mention of remuneration, but a clause which reads: "the said Mary Swinerton D— will find and provide for her said son, good and sufficient meat drink clothes medicine medical attendance lodging washing and all other necessities during the said term." When the said apprentice had completed four years of the said term, the said master disposed of the business, to specialise, as your notice says, in pigeon-breeding. I objected to being handed over with the business, so my indenture parchment is endorsed: "This indenture is cancelled by mutual consent of all parties concerned, the said C. E. D. having faithfully fulfilled the covenants thereof," with the signatures of the contracting parties duly appended. During that four years I saw more varieties and learnt more about pigeons than I have done in all the succeeding years. This knowledge I found useful when in business for myself, when consulted about fowl ailments, such as pip and chill, roup and gapes. During the last year of my time one of the storerooms above the pharmacy was converted into a hospital for pigeons, and many gross of pellets I had to make. Nutrient pellets of oatmeal and ol. morrhuae, roup pills of camphor, ferri sulph., pulv. cinchonae, pulv. capsici, ext. gent., and tonic pellets of similar formula, omitting the camphor. Birds were sent to places as far distant as India, and sold at what appeared to me fabulous prices, up to £100 apiece. Competitors had not the shadow of a chance against Mr. Woods's special strain of "Dragoons." He was, I heard later, eventually debarred from competing in this class on that account. He told me that pigeon-keeping had been his pet amuse-

ment, in which his father gave him every facility at Clipstone Lodge, the estate he occupied under the late Duke of Portland, the builder of that labyrinth of underground roads at Welbeck. At Crow Hill House, where Mr. Woods lived with his mother, he kept, besides all kinds of pigeons, a number of prize game birds and also pigs, and thereby hangs a tale. The surplus straw received in hampers and casks of goods was sent to Crow Hill for bedding for the pigs. Some time before I went as apprentice, an original bottle of otto of rose disappeared. Three or four years later Mr. W. gave up keeping pigs, requiring the space for extending his fowl runs. In a corner at the bottom of one of the sties an old, rusty, sodden package was found, which turned out to contain the identical bottle of otto which had been lost so many years before.—Yours, etc.,

C. E. D. (17/5).

Downtrodden Chemists

SIR,—I read a "leader" in a recent issue of the *C. & D.* with great sympathy with a conscientious chemist whose "turpentine liniment" customer landed him in trouble. All credit is due to him for the stand he has made on his own behalf. He should have had an organisation representing every chemist in the country to back him up. If only we were combined like the British Medical Association and other powerful unions, we could present a solid front which would ensure iniquitous impositions meeting with their deserts. It is of no use several organisations bemoaning the existing state of affairs. As far as I can see, any kind of indignity or imposition can be foisted on the lamb-like chemist, who, as a rule, is left without anyone to help him in his trouble or bark on his behalf. Chemists in every town and county should come together, shake hands all round, and forget their petty differences about one keeping open later than another and other silly things like that. They should spare no effort to ensure that any chemist not joining the ranks is made to realise that he is only an enemy within the camp, and that the sooner he comes into line with the others the better for himself and his brothers in trade. The profession of chemist is on far too low a level considering the work, and responsibility involved. Lawyers and doctors, who have no more right to claims of being professional men than chemists have, charge big fees, and the burden of their mistakes falls upon their clients and patients. Not so with the chemist; the consequences of a mistake on his part recoil with dire results on the chemist himself. These are usually anything from a fine out of all proportion to the offence or to absolute ruin. In return for running this daily risk he has to be content with fees and profits which are practically negligible. The dispensing of medicines, whether they contain poisons or not, should only be done by chemists in return for a substantial dispensing fee, in addition to the cost of ingredients. Chemists make up prescriptions with perhaps two or three poisons in them, and hand them over the counter resigned to their fate of getting a few coppers for their work. If chemists cannot see the folly of their ways, in so far as the lack of being organised is concerned, they must just accept the fate of the stray sheep.—Yours sincerely,

LIVE AND LET LIVE (21/5).

Subscriber's Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics.

Appreciation

"Many thanks for the valuable information you have given me. We chemists would be at a loss without THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."—B. (17/5).

Insurance Dispensers' Position

In the answer to "K. B." (*C. & D.*, May 12, p. 612) it is stated that the certificate of the Apothecaries Hall entitles the holder to dispense Insurance medicines under the supervision of a pharmacist. What is the position of a dispenser who holds no certificate at all? Is it not permissible for him also to dispense Insurance medicines under the same supervision?—*Super* (22/5).

Legal Queries

G. H. E. (21/5).—In the case of a person temporarily taking charge of a branch shop, the certificate of the person actually in charge of the shop must be exhibited, no matter how long he is in charge.

A. S. (21/5).—Since one of the partners is not a registered chemist and druggist he would be liable to a penalty by reason of his use, as a member of the firm, of a title which, in his individual capacity, he is not entitled to assume.

C. E. (21/85).—If the chemist is dispensing privately for a doctor prescriptions containing "dangerous drugs" in a place set apart from the doctor's surgery, the full conditions laid down in the Dangerous Drugs Acts apply. If he is dispensing on the doctor's premises the conditions applying to dispensing by doctors have to be observed.

W. L. (23/85) has built a garage on the edge of his property with a window overlooking a vacant plot of land that is for sale. The owner of the land states that this window will depreciate the value of his property and calls upon "W. L." to block it up. Can "W. L." be compelled to do so? ["W. L." cannot be compelled to block up the window; nor can he be made to alter the building in any way, provided that it does not go beyond his own boundary line.]

Lex (23/8) is employed (in Scotland) as the manager of a business by the executor of a deceased chemist. "Lex" was sued for damages for personal injuries by a third party. The action failed and judgment was given in "Lex's" favour with costs. However, the plaintiff is without means, and "Lex" has been unable to recover his costs. The executor admits that the incident which gave rise to the proceeding occurred in the course of "Lex's" performance of his duties and that "Lex" was acting quite properly; but he declines to indemnify "Lex" in respect of the expense to which he has been put in defending the action. What is the legal position? [In our view, based upon English law, "Lex" is entitled to be indemnified out of the estate of the deceased chemist, assuming that the act upon which the action was based was done by him in the reasonable performance of his duties and was within the scope of his authority.]

H. P. E. (18/4) has been tenant of business premises, under a verbal agreement, since 1922. The landlord promised to grant him a lease, but has failed to do so. There is a possibility that the premises may be pulled down for a road widening scheme. If that is done what would be "H. P. E.'s" position under the recent Landlord and Tenant Act? He has been told that he would be entitled to a new lease or to compensation. Also, what would be the position if he sold the business? ["H. P. E.," or his successor if he sells the business, is entitled to claim compensation for loss of goodwill if the landlord requires him to leave the premises. Notice of the claim must be given, in the prescribed form, within a month after receipt of the notice to quit. The landlord would be compelled to renew the lease only if pecuniary compensation would be inadequate. It is unlikely that any compensation would be granted if the premises are to be demolished.]

Otis (17/84) finds that his birth was registered with the christian name John only; but his baptismal certificate shows the names John Frederick, and he has always used the two names, and is so described in deeds of property and as holder of investments. What is his legal name? Is any difficulty likely to result from the circumstances stated? [There is no such thing as a "legal" name, since a man may call himself what he likes. Clearly, "Otis" has definitely decided to be known as John Frederick, and we see no reason to suppose that any difficulty will arise from the fact that he appears in the register of births with only one christian name. However, he might write to the Registrar-General, Somerset House, London, W.C.2, asking that the name Frederick should be added to the register in order that the entry may conform with his baptismal

name. It is possible that his request would be complied with, although a change of that kind in the register should be made within a year after the original registration.]

C. E. (21/85) asks as to surgical spirit, can it be supplied with or without a doctor's prescription on a methylated spirit licence, and does it come under the restrictions as to sale of methylated spirits on Sunday? [Any duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist may obtain authority from the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to receive and sell industrial methylated spirits, either as received or as a constituent of a preparation prescribed for external use only for medical or surgical purposes, provided (1) The spirits or preparations are supplied only on a written, dated and signed order from either a duly qualified practitioner or a dentist for use as a lotion or for sterilising instruments, or from a duly qualified veterinary surgeon for like purposes—not more than one imperial pint of the spirits being supplied at one time for the use of one person. (2) The order must state the purpose for which the spirits are to be used, and the quantity required, and is not to be acted upon more than seven days after its date. (3) Every order or prescription must bear the name and address of the person to whom the spirits or preparations are to be supplied, and must be copied into the prescription-book with the patient's or animal owner's full name and address, together with that of the medical practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon. The restrictions as to Sunday sales do not apply to methylated spirits so dispensed.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

H. C. M. (8/5).—REMOVING LETTERS FROM WINDOW.—These are generally removed by means of a knife. Other methods are to soak the edges of the letters with glycerin or paraffin, which acts as a solvent for the cement, or to apply heat by means of an iron. The solvent method is slow acting.

W. W. C. (19/5).—ALBUMEN SENSITISER.—The following is the formula of a sensitiser for line work on zinc:—

White of egg	...	...	175 m.
(or albumen, dried)	...	...	50 gr.
Potassium bichromate	...	...	40 gr.
Water	...	...	16 oz.

A. E. H. (21/5).—The retail price of accumulator acid, according to the *C. & D.* Costing System, is 5s. 6d. a gallon, 9d. per pint.

D. L. D. (9/85).—FLY SPRAYS.—The pyrethrum-kerosene fly sprays are prepared by extracting insect flower (8 oz.) with kerosene (1 gall.) and perfuming with methyl salicylate, eucalyptus oil, cedar oil, or safrol (1 oz.). The usual method is to macerate for forty-eight hours, strain, make up to volume, and add the perfume.

T. J. S. (16/85).—CATTLE PESSARIES.—See *C. & D.*, 1927, II, 470. The weight is generally about 2 oz.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," May 15, 1878

Arsenical Violet Powder

Some sensation has been started in certain papers by the alleged discovery of an adulteration of 25 per cent. of arsenic in violet powder purchased in London. Our inquiries lead us to conclude that none of this stupidly-adulterated powder has passed to the public through chemists and druggists. It seems to have been the production of a small grocer in the east of London. The facts are now under the consideration of the Local Government Board, who will, it is to be hoped, institute a prosecution if the statements made are accurate.



[Commercial C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Paint, Lead in.—The "covering" power of red lead (Pb_2O_3) and white lead, a carbonate of the approximate composition $2\text{PbCO}_3 \cdot \text{Pb(OH)}_2$, renders them of special value in paints used in trade. Regulations have been made from time to time, under the Factory and Workshop Acts, with a view to protecting workers in the painting trade against deleterious effects arising from the inhalation of the dust of dry paint. With the introduction of waterproof sandpaper the risk has been considerably lessened.

Palladium.—Palladium, named after the planet Pallas (discovered in the same year, 1802), is one of the "platinum metals," and occurs in a metallic condition or as a natural alloy in the platiniferous sands and gravels in the Urals and Caucasus principally and in smaller quantities in Canada, Brazil and Australia. These platiniferous earths are washed as in the case of alluvial gold, and the "platinum concentrates" consist of rounded grains or flattened scales of which usually 1.4 per cent. is palladium. The principal source of palladium is the matte from the copper-nickel ores of Sudbury, Ontario; and, as palladium always occurs associated with platinum, it is recovered by the wet process from the mother liquors when platinum is precipitated with ammonium chloride. Palladium is a silver-white metal, s.g. 11.97, m.p. $1,546^\circ\text{C}$., and when heated in air turns bluish. It combines with fluorine and chlorine at dull red heat and superficially with iodine when treated with alcoholic iodine solution, and is attacked by aqua regia and boiling sulphuric acid. Palladium forms alloys with metals, and will alloy with silver in all proportions. Alloyed with gold it is used for scientific purposes as a substitute for platinum, Rhotanium (60-90 per cent. gold) and Palaw. Jeweller's "white 18-carat" (gold 18, palladium 6) is a hard alloy to replace platinum in diamond mounting. For the rustless parts of watches an alloy of gold 80, palladium 20 is used; for philosophical instruments it is alloyed in varying proportions with gold, silver, platinum and copper; for less delicate scientific instruments with iron; for dental use with silver. It is also used for "silvering" parabolic mirrors, and for soldering platinum. Palladium adsorbs gases in quantities varying with its physical state. At ordinary temperature it adsorbs 300-400 times its bulk of hydrogen, and when heated to redness in hydrogen adsorbs 1,000 volumes, increasing in bulk by nearly 10 per cent. This "alloy" of palladium and hydrogen is permanent in air and *in vacuo* at ordinary temperatures. Palladium is used for reduction and hydrogenation of organic compounds; as a catalyst in the form of palladised asbestos for contact substance in combustion analyses; and palladium sponge or palladium black has catalytic properties to a greater degree than platinum. The principal compounds are: Palladium monoxide (PdO), which acts as a powerful oxidising agent on organic substances; palladium dioxide (PdO_2); palladium chloride (PdCl_2); palladic chloride, which occurs only in double salts of the type M_2PdCl_6 . The trichloride, bromides and iodides are known. Ammonia forms with palladium palladosamine and pallado-diammine compounds. On account of the properties of the metal, it is used in gas analysis for the determination of hydrogen in coal gas and motor exhaust gases. Palladium chloride serves as a very sensitive reagent for carbon monoxide in gas mixtures, by which it is reduced to the dark metallic state. This reagent in sodium acetate solution (in the absence of ammonia and hydrogen sulphide) can be used to test as little as 0.2 per cent.

of carbon monoxide in air, and is also used in clinical analysis to determine the amount of carbon monoxide in blood. Palladium metal possesses a certain germicidal power and inhibits the growth of colonies on agar plates. It has been prepared in an electro-colloidal state (by reducing to powder in an electric arc) stabilised in a natural colloid (e.g., gum acacia), and is used for injections.

Palmarosa Oil is distilled in India from the grass *Cymbopogon Martini* (*Andropogon Schananthus*, Linn.). There are two forms of this grass in India, and the one which is known as "Motia" and yields this oil is of considerable commercial importance. "Motia" grass is very rarely found growing gregariously over large tracts of country, but is generally found in single clumps a foot or so apart. The method of oil extraction is by direct firing of the still, and this is performed locally, employing the stems, leaves and flowers for the purpose. The majority of the oil is obtained from the flower and the leaf, only a very small amount being yielded by the stem. The flowers and upper third of the stem are collected about September and tied in small bundles of about four ounces each. The plant used by the local distillers is of a very primitive nature, and varies little throughout the Central Provinces and Bombay. The still is always to be found alongside a stream or pond, as considerable quantities of water are required both for the distillation itself and for cooling the condenser. The still is made of iron or copper and is cylindrical, with a capacity of from ten to fifteen gallons. The condenser is generally of copper, bulbous, and having a long neck, holding from eight to fifteen gallons. The still is charged with grass and cold water in the proportion of one to four by weight. The fire is then put under the still and the distillate starts to come over in from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The yield of oil varies from 0.15 to 1 per cent., according to the degree of care with which the material was dried. Experiments with steam distillation carried out in Bombay by Messrs. Pheroze & Co. resulted in an oil yield of 0.87 per cent. The whole plant was used, consisting of 54 per cent. of stalks, 28.5 per cent. of leaves and 17.5 per cent. of flowers. Separate distillation of each portion of the plant gave:—Stalks, 0.4 per cent. of oil; flowers, 1.71 per cent. of oil; leaves, 1.32 per cent. of oil. The grass used was not absolutely fresh, which naturally had an adverse effect on the yield. Palmarosa oil is a pale yellow liquid, but is sometimes water-white when rectified. It has a characteristic geranium odour, and is largely used to obtain the odour of geranium or rose at a reasonably low price. The pure oil has the following characters:—Specific gravity, 0.886 to 0.899; refractive index, 1.4720 to 1.4780; optical rotation, -3° to $+5^\circ$; acid value, 0 to 3; ester value, 12 to 50; total geraniol, 78 to 94 per cent. The oil is soluble in 3 vols. of 70 per cent. alcohol. The distilled oil from Java has been examined by Schimmel & Co., and the following constants determined:—Specific gravity, 0.8906 to 0.8920; optical rotation, $+0^\circ 3'$ to $+0^\circ 42'$; acid value, 1.2 to 1.8; ester value, 37.5 to 51.6; ester value after acetylation, 272.7 to 276.8; total geraniol, 94.3 to 96 per cent. The oil is soluble in 3 to 3.5 vols. of 60 per cent. alcohol. Palmarosa oil contains free geraniol as its main constituent, together with a small but varying quantity of esters of the same alcohol, mainly those of acetic and caproic acids. Methyl-heptenone is present in traces, as well as the terpene, dipentene. Elze states that farnesol is present in the oil.

Palmitic Acid, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{14}\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ crystallises from spirit in colourless, odourless, tasteless shining scales, m.p. 62.6° , b.p. 268.5° (100 mm.), s.g. 0.8527, insoluble in water and only rendered fluid by superheated steam. Various esters of palmitic acid occur in nature: cetyl palmitate $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_2\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}$, the chief constituent of spermaceti, m.p. 53.5° ; ceryl palmitate $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{55}$, the main constituent of opium wax, m.p. 79° ; mericyl palmitate $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{61}$, found in beeswax, m.p. 72° ; and glycerides present in palm oil, Chinese tallow, and Japanese wax. The chief source is palm oil or Japan

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

wax. Palm oil is saponified and the mixture of fatty acids, chiefly composed of palmitic and oleic acids obtained by acidifying with cold dilute hydrochloric acid, pressed in a hydraulic press. The expressed fatty acids are distilled *in vacuo*, and the palmitic acid crystallised from 70-75 per cent. alcohol. Japan wax is simply saponified, and the fatty acids are distilled directly *in vacuo*, when about half passes over as nearly pure palmitic acid. Further purification is done by crystallisation. Palmitic acid is a weak acid, and forms neutral and acid salts. The neutral alkali salts are readily soluble in alcohol and water, and can be salted out of solution. In the presence of much water hydrolysis takes place into alkali and palmitic acid, the latter uniting with a second molecule of the neutral salt to form acid palmitate, which is only slightly soluble in water. To the lathering properties of such a solution, and to its possibility of removing fat and dirt, soap owes its cleansing properties. The remaining salts of palmitic acid are insoluble in water, but dissolve in hot alcohol. Calcium, magnesium, aluminium, lead and zinc compounds are known in commerce, and contain usually oleic acid. For their preparation palm oil is saponified with alkali, and the boiling soap solution precipitated with an aqueous solution of calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, aluminium sulphate, lead nitrate, or zinc sulphate. The residue is washed, dried at gentle heat or heated to melting point, these two methods of treatment giving products known as "technical precipitated" or "melted." These products are soluble in benzene, turpentine and mineral oils, and are used in the manufacture of solid fats, calcium soap being generally employed, but also more rarely magnesium and lead combinations, the latter giving "galena oils." These salts serve to increase the viscosity of lubricating oils (aluminium palmitate) and in the manufacture of solidified oils (mixtures of water-free sodium, calcium, aluminium soaps, with mineral lubricating oils), as well as for the waterproofing of fabrics (casein, aluminium, soap). A solution of aluminium palmitate in benzene or turpentine is used as a varnish covering (palmitin finish) for objects which are exposed to high temperatures.

Palmitin (tripalmitin), $C_3H_5(OC_{16}H_{31}O)_3$, is the neutral glycerin ester of palmitic acid, present in many natural fats, Chinese wax and palm oil being its principal commercial sources. It is obtained from palm oil by pressing out the liquid component of the oil from the solid (in modern plant the oil is centrifuged), crystallising the solid residue from alcohol, and finally from ether. Synthetically, it can be prepared by heating glycerin and palmitic acid, but mono and di-palmitins are formed at the same time. Tripalmitin forms small, shiny crystals having a mother-of-pearl lustre, which are easily soluble in boiling ether or hot alcohol, from which solution it separates in flakes. On heating it melts at 65.1° , but after solidification melts at $45-46^\circ$, becomes hard on cooling and melts again at 65.1° . Saponification value 208.8.

Palm Kernel Oil is obtained from the kernels of the palm-tree fruit, the kernels being collected by the natives after the palm oil has been recovered from the fleshy part of the fruit. After removal of the shell, the kernels are shipped to Europe, where the kernels are screened and then ground. The pulpy mass is either expressed in hydraulic presses or extracted with solvents. The variations in oil yield are shown by the following table:—

Variety	Oil. Per cent.	Moisture. Per cent.
De	43.7	8.2
De-de bakui	49.1	6.5
Se-de	49.2	5.9
Afa-de	45.5	6.5
Small fruited Lisombe	49.2	—
Large " " " ripe	48.9	—
" " " unripe	49.2	—

Palm kernel oil is white in colour, and in its fresh state is neutral and has a pleasant odour, with an agreeable nutty taste. Commercial samples contain, however, notable amounts of free fatty acids. Palm kernel oil possesses the following characters:—Specific gravity, 0.9119, at 40° , 0.8731 at 99° ; solidifying point, 23° to 24° ; melting point, 23° to 30° ; saponification value, 242.4 to 254.8; iodine value, 10.3 to 16.8 per cent.; refractive index, 1.4431 at 60° . The chief constituent is lauric acid, and from the iodine value it has been estimated that the olein content is from 12 to 20 per cent. Palm kernel oil is nearly related chemically to coconut oil, having a high saponification value and a notable amount of glycerides of volatile fatty acids. Like coconut oil, it needs strong caustic soda lye for saponification, and yields a hard white soap. Palm kernel oil is largely used in soap-making, while the fresher oil is used in making vegetable butter. It is not adulterated with other fats, but the edible variety is used for adulterating butter fat and cacao butter.

Palm Oil is obtained from the fleshy part of the fruit of the palm trees *Elais guineensis* and *Elais melanococca*. These two varieties of palm trees are abundant on the West Coast of Africa. Palm oil is also exported from the Dutch East Indies. The fleshy part of the fruit forms from 27 to 70 per cent. of the total fruit, according to the variety. There appear to be four varieties of palm fruits generally used, known locally under the names of *De*, *De-de bakui*, *Se-de*, and *Afa-de*. In the Cameroons there exist two other varieties, termed the small-fruited and large-fruited "Lisombe palm." The following table shows the comparative yields from these varieties:—

Variety	Pulp in whole fruit	Palm oil in whole fruit	Palm oil in pulp	Kernel in whole fruit	Palm-kernel oil in whole fruit	Oil contained in kernel
Small fruited Lisombe	71.0	32.66	46.0	9.54	4.91	49.2
Large fruited Lisombe, ripe	71.0	44.44	62.5	12.5	6.15	48.9
" " unripe	64.5	40.35	60.5	17.27	8.5	49.2
Ordinary Palm ..	37.5	22.64	60.3	14.58	7.13	48.9

Enormous quantities of palm oil are lost owing to the crude methods of recovery of the oil by the natives. Palm oil has a sweetish taste. When perfectly fresh, it is a good edible fat, and in Africa is used for this purpose. It has a pleasant violet-like odour, which persists after bleaching at high temperature, and even after the oil has been employed in soap-making. Owing to the methods of manufacture, the palm oil remains in contact with fermentable vegetable tissue, and hydrolysis rapidly commences, so that when the palm oil reaches the coast a considerable proportion of free fatty acids is already present, to the extent of from 10 to 15 per cent in some instances. This process of hydrolysis continues in barrels during the voyage, and commercial palm oil often contains 20 to 50 per cent. or more free fatty acids on arrival at destination. Palm oil has the following characters:—Specific gravity 15° , 0.9209 to 0.9245; solidifying point, 38° ; melting point, 27° to 42.5° ; saponification value, 202 to 202.5; iodine value, 53 per cent.; refractive index 60° , 1.4510. The consistence of commercial palm oil varies from that of butter to that of tallow. The colour, too, varies from orange-yellow to dark dirty red. Palm oil, as a rule, is not adulterated with other fats. The proportion of sand and water together should not exceed 2 per cent. The oil is used mainly in the soap and candle industries. On account of its non-drying qualities, palm oil is also employed in the tinplate industry to preserve the surface of the heated iron sheet from oxidation until the moment of dipping into the bath of molten tin.

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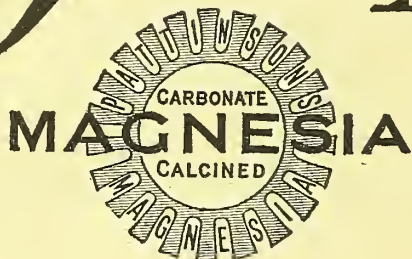
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HUDDERSFIELD

"YEAST FOR VITAMIN B."

*Yeast specially prepared for medicinal
purposes.*

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

MIDGLEY & PARKINSON, LTD.,
WARREN WORKS, PUDSEY, LEEDS.

Pure Powdered Rice Starch UNBLUED.

**PATENT PHOSPHATES AND
MERCHANDISE LTD.**

6 Fennel Street, MANCHESTER



THE ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF

Salicylic Acid B.P. and Technical

Renowned for Standard Quality.

Bromides Acetyl-Salicylic Acid Pot. Sulphoguaiacolate
 Bismuth Salts Salol Pot. Permanganate
 Silver Salts Salicylates Pot. Metabisulphite
 Pyrocatechin Collargol Xeroform Colloids "Heyden"

CHEMISCHE FABRIK VON HEYDEN, A. G. Radebeul-Dresden (Saxony)

*Sole Agent for the U.K. :***H. W. BRAUN, 16 Water Lane, Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C.3**

Telephone: Royal 7076.

Telegrams: "Ilchembrau, Bilgate, London." 3



PHENOLPHTHALEIN

ACID ACETO SALICYLIC

ACID & SOD. PHENYLAEETHYL-
BARBITURIC

All Fine Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals

Hommel's Hæmatogen & Drug Co.

121 Norwood Road - LONDON, S.E.24

CAFFEINE PURE ALKALOID
CITRATE**THEOBROMINE** PURE ALKALOID
SODA SALICYLATE

AND ALL OTHER SALTS.

QUALITY STRICTLY B.P.

STOCKS HELD IN LONDON.

Societeit voor Chemische Industrie**"KATWIJK" (Holland).**

Agent: ED. GREYER, Bush Lane House, BUSH LANE, E.C.4

Phone: CITY 1030.

"Thilocologne"

"DR. THILO" (Name registered)

Ethyl Chloride Cum Eau de Cologne

Has Caught On.Observe Thilo's New
Syphon Bottle.Observe Thilo's New Drop Nozzle for
General Anaesthesia.Absolute Chemical Purity.
Competitive Prices.

Now used extensively by

DENTISTS.

HOSPITALS.

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.

Ask for prices and free sample tube for demonstration.

W. BREDT, 41 Gt. Tower St., London, E.C.3

(Sole Concessionnaire for the U.K. and Ireland).

Sturgeon Brand Chemicals

CITRIC ACID

CITRATE of POTASH
CITRATE of SODA
FERRI et AMMON. CIT.

Effervescing
CITRATE of
MAGNESIA
etc.

FLUID
MAGNESIA
LAC MAGNESIA

PRECIPITATED CHALK

CALC. CARB. PRECIP.
for Dentifrice Pastes, &c.



ESTD. 1823

ROCHELLE SALTS

PULV.
SEIDLITZ
TARTRATE of SODA
TARTRATE of POTASH

BICARBONATE
of POTASH

CARBONATE of POTASH
B.P.
CREAM of TARTAR

JOHN & E. STURGE LTD WHEELLEY'S LANE
BIRMINGHAM

AGENTS:

H. J. BAKER & BRO., 81 Fulton St., NEW YORK
G. REINBOLD & CIE., 63 Rue des Archives, PARIS

CABLES: "STURGEON, BIRMINGHAM"
CODES: A.B.C. 5th & 6th Edns., BENTLEY'S
MARCONI INTERNATIONAL

SOLAZZI *The Chemist's Brand* LIQUORICE JUICE

**SOLAZZI JUICE IS GUARANTEED
TO CONSIST ENTIRELY OF THE
CONDENSED EXTRACT OF FINEST
CALABRIAN LICORICE ROOT
WITHOUT ANY ADMIXTURE WHATEVER**

Should any enquiry as to the composition of
SOLAZZI be received from the public, Chemists
are asked to emphasise the fact that SOLAZZI
is not included in the category of Secret
Remedies, and that the accompanying guarantee
obtains with every parcel.

JOH. A. BENCKISER, LUDWIGSHAFEN - ON - RHINE

TARTARIC ACID IN POWDER
CRYSTALS and
GRANULATED

GUARANTEED IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH B.P.'14

ACID PYROPHOSPHATE OF SODA

Quality in all respects equal to Cream of Tartar, especially as regards stability of Baking Powder.

Please address all communications regarding Tartaric Acid to:

Vereinigte Weinsaeurefabriken G.m.b.H., Wiesbaden, Mainzerstr., 25.

ALEXANDRIAN SENNA PODS.



ask **BERK**

Export
Speciality



F. W. BERK & CO. LTD.

106 Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3

Telephone: Avenue 9362 (6 lines).

Telegrams: "Berk, Phone, London."

Works: STRATFORD, E., & MORRISTON, Glam.

ACIDS

Sulphuric, Nitric, Hydrochloric,
Lactic, Hydrofluoric, Citric,
Tartaric, Perchloric (puriss.)

CHEMICALS

Quicksilver, Sulphur,
Mercurial Salts, etc., etc.

CRUDE DRUGS

American Botanicals.

TAS/ch.124

Telephone: CLERKENWELL, 1315;

Telegrams: "ETHERMETH, SMITH, LONDON."

ALFRED WHITE & SONS, LTD. (Established 1775)

Manufacturing and Export Chemists

28-31 ALLEN ST., GOSWELL RD., LONDON, E.C.1.

ACIDS (Pure and Coml.)

BISMUTH SALTS

CHLOROFORM

CITRATES

ETHERS (all gravities)

HYPOPHOSPHITES

LIQ. AMMONIA

MERCURIALS

QUININE SALTS

SP. AMON. AROM.

SP. ETHER NIT.

IODINE PREPARATIONS, Etc.

CHEMICALS FOR RESEARCH, ANALYTICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND TECHNICAL PURPOSES.

GALENICALS

from Chemically and Physiologically tested Drugs.

RAPID SERVICE & QUICK DELIVERY

are the KEY NOTE to success in business these days,
which points receive foremost consideration with

WILLOWS, FRANCIS, BUTLER & THOMPSON, LTD.

Telegrams—"Forty, Kinland, London." 89a SHACKLEWELL LANE, LONDON, E.8.

Telephone—Clissold 6361 (4 lines) (4)

REED & CARNRICK

Founded in 1860.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—Regular Medical propaganda is now being conducted throughout the whole of the United Kingdom and Irish Free State for the REED & CARNRICK'S Products, and we solicit the co-operation of the Pharmacists in the execution of prescriptions they will be receiving for these old-established Glandular Specialities. Price List and Literature on application.

**ORDER THROUGH YOUR WHOLESALE.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.**



- “**PEPTENZYME**” Trade Mark Brand, Digestant
ELIXIR, TABLETS and POWDER.
- “**PROTONUCLEIN**” Trade Mark Brand, Mixed Glands.
TABLETS, POWDER and OINTMENT.
- “**NEPHRITIN**” Trade Mark Brand, Re-Zyme Diuretic.
TABLETS.
- “**PANCROBILIN**” Trade Mark Brand, Intestinal Digestive.
LIQUID and PILLS.
- “**TESTACOID**S” Trade Mark Brand, Testicular Hormone.
TABLETS.
- “**OVACOID**S” Trade Mark Brand, Ovarian Hormone. TABLETS.
- AMPACOIDS—TROPHONINE—ANALEPTINE—ZYMOCIDE**
- Sole Distributing Agents for U.K. and Irish Free State:*
COATES & COOPER, 41 Great Tower St., LONDON, E.C.3.
- “PIONEERS IN GLANDULAR THERAPY.”**

South African Agents : **LENNON Ltd., Cape Town and Branches.**

Ovaccoids~Testacoids

Himrod's

ASTHMA CURE

Established 50 years

IT is a powder to be burned and the fumes inhaled without any bad after-effects. Recommended by physicians throughout the world.

“I have tried every remedy ever invented, and ‘Himrod's Cure’ is the only one in which I have absolute confidence.”—**EMILY FAITHFUL.**

“This is an excellent remedy for Asthma.”—**SIR MORELL MACKENZIE** (in his Clinical Lecture at the London Hospital and Medical College).

“The only relief I could get; if I had only known of it before.”—**LORD BEACONSFIELD**, in his dying moments.

Himrod Manufacturing Company

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
270 WASHINGTON STREET,
JERSEY CITY, N.J., U.S.A.

ERGOAPIOL (Smith) PROTECTIVE MARK

Patented in U.S. and Foreign Countries.

Ergoapiol (Smith) is now identified by the letters M.H.S. in the gelatin on the inside of each capsule. These letters are not visible from the outside, but they are plainly discernible in the gelatin when the capsule is cut in half.

MARTIN H. SMITH CO. NEW YORK, N.Y.

British Agents—
THOS. CHRISTY & CO., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4

GARFIELD TEA

PROMPT SHIPMENT
ALL SIZES

*Phone or Write :

GARFIELD TEA CO.
44 Foxbourne Road
BALHAM, LONDON, S.W.17.

BRONNLEY'S

BATH SOAP



Owing to its exquisite quality and
delightful odours

BRONNLEY'S BATH SOAP
enjoys an ever increasing demand.

Consistently advertised in the daily
and weekly papers.

76/- PER GROSS TABLETS.
 9½d. PER TABLET } RETAIL
 4/6 PER BOX OF 6 }

WE INVITE

ALL OUR CHEMIST FRIENDS
WHO ARE WILLING TO GIVE
THIS LINE A WINDOW DISPLAY
TO APPLY FOR SHOW MATERIAL.

BRONNLEY'S
LONDON W3

LOZENGES PASTILLES

LIQUORICE & MENTHOL

Glossettes
REGD.

Compressed Tablets

PACKED OR IN BULK, FOR WHOLESALE,
— RETAIL AND EXPORT TRADES. —

ERNEST JACKSON & Co., Ltd.

London Office: Plantain Place, Crosby Row, Boro', S.E.1

Works: CREDITON, Devon.

*Phones: Hop 2668 and Crediton 10.

Tablets

Enquiries are invited for

ASPIRIN AND CASCARA TABLETS

IN BULK OR PACKED.

A Customer writes:—"Re Aspirin Tablets. Your sample was one of the best we have ever had, we anticipate doing good business with you if you can maintain that quality."—We CAN, AND MEAN TO!!

LET US QUOTE YOU.

CASTLE HUSKISSON, LTD.

Manufacturing Chemists,

Swinton Works, Moon St., Islington, N.1

ESTAB. 1768.

Private formulæ Pills and Tablets carefully and accurately prepared at lowest possible prices.

Pills

ASPIRIN B.P.

Granular, Crystalline or Powder. Impalpable Powder.

ASPIRIN TABLETS

Supplied in bulk only. Guaranteed full strength and free from all impurities.

SALICYLIC ACID B.P.

Passes all tests.

ALL FINEST QUALITY PRODUCTS.
COMPETITIVE PRICES.

FREE PACKAGES AND DELIVERY.

A POSTCARD WILL BRING SAMPLES AND PRICES.

PIERSON, MORRELL & CO., LTD.

THE ORIGINAL BRITISH ASPIRIN MAKERS,

100 QUEEN'S ROAD, BARNET.

*Phone No.:
Barnet 0723.

Telegrams and Cables:
"Pierson Morrell, Barnet."

HUNDREDS OF CHEMISTS

ENTRUST US WITH THE
MANUFACTURE OF THEIR

PRIVATE PILL FORMULÆ

MAY WE QUOTE FOR YOURS?

ACCURACY - PURITY - FINISH - PRIVACY

- GUARANTEED -

THE WHOLESALE PILL AND TABLET HOUSE

HOWARD LLOYD & CO., LIMITED

LEICESTER

POPULAR



RELIABLE

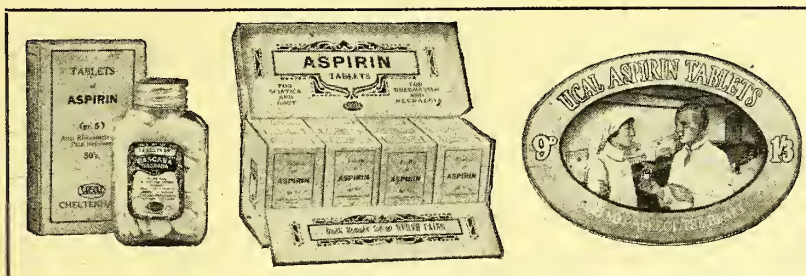
"Ucal Brand"

Aspirin Tablets

The purest Aceto-Salicylic Acid.

Sold exclusively to
Qualified Chemists.

Best Quality—
 Profitable Terms—
 Sale Protected—
 Price Protected—
 Well Packed



Attractively cartoned and packed in handsome
 2-colour Display Outers, Cut-out showcard
 that compels attention.

TERMS :

Bottles of 25	-	Retail 9d.	Cost 3/6 doz.
" 50	-	" 1/3	" 5/6 "
" 100	-	" 1/9	" 8/3 "

United Chemists' Association
 LIMITED

CHELTENHAM

('Phone 3021)

and 4 and 6 KEITH GROVE, LONDON, W.12.

Telephone: "RIVERSIDE" 3762.



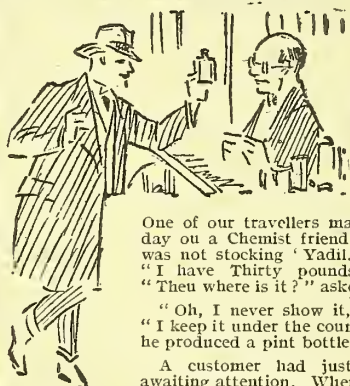
PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

issued under the following Trade Marks or Brands in Original Packings as under:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 'COMPRAL'
7½ gr. (0.5 gm.) tablets in tubes of 10. | 'HEXETON'
Intramuscular:—Brown ampoules (2½ c.c. of a 10% solution). Intravenous:—Blue ampoules (1½ c.c. of a 1% solution). | 'NOVALGIN'
Bottles of ½-1 oz. Tablets, 7½ gr., tubes of 10. |
| 'ADALIN'
Cartons, ½-1 oz. Tablets, 5 gr., bottles of 25 and 100; 7½ gr., tubes of 10. | 'NOVASUROL'
Boxes of 10 ampoules, 1½ c.c. each. | 'PROTARGOL'
Bottles of 1 oz. Tablets, 4 grs., in tubes of 10. |
| 'CRESIVAL'
Bottles of 5 oz. | 'PHANODORM'
3 gr. tablets, tubes of 10. | 'ACIDOL-PEPSIN'
No. 1 (strong), No. 2 (mild), in tubes of 10. |
| 'THEOMINAL'
Tablets in tubes of 20 and bottles of 50. | 'LUMINAL' and 'LUMINAL' SODIUM
Cartons and bottles of ½-1 oz. Tablets, ¼ to 5 grs. | 'ORTIZON'
In bottles of 75 globules. |

PRICE LIST ON REQUEST FROM

BAYER PRODUCTS Ltd., 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.3



Displaying 'YADIL'

One of our travellers made a call the other day on a Chemist friend and asked why he was not stocking 'Yadil.' The Chemist said "I have Thirty pounds' worth in stock." "Then where is it?" asked our representative. "Oh, I never show it," said the Chemist; "I keep it under the counter. See here," and he produced a pint bottle.

A customer had just come in and was awaiting attention. When he saw the 'Yadil' he leaned forward eagerly. "What," he said, "do you stock 'Yadil'?" I have been sending away for my supply as I never saw any in your shop and thought you did not keep it. I will have that bottle and will tell my friends they can get their supplies here."

During the course of the Chemists' Exhibition we had many chats which showed that a proportion of our customer-friends had got into the habit during the last two or three years of stowing away their 'Yadil' stocks out of sight. Our representatives have made mention of the same fact. *Show 'Yadil' and you will sell it!* We are steadily inducing more of our old friends to give counter displays and window shows. The results are uniformly good. More than one Chemist has expressed himself as amazed at the quick response. - We are only too pleased to supply special advertising material for display purposes on request.

YADIL PRODUCTS (1925) LIMITED
Sicilian House, Sicilian Avenue,
LONDON, W.C.1.

TESTOGAN FOR MEN.

THELYGAN FOR WOMEN.

*A Proven Efficient Remedy
(Formula of Dr. Iwan Bloch)*

INDICATED IN

**Impotence and Insufficiency
of the Hormones.**

CAVODENT TOOTH PASTE Made with Milk of Magnesia.

BISMOLAN SUPPOSITORIES AND OINTMENT. For the Treatment of Hemorrhoids.

ATOCIN TABLETS for Rheumatism, Gout, etc.

For literature and other information apply to
CAVENDISH CHEMICAL CORPORATION.
137 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

WINDOW STICKERS FOR Non Substituting CHEMISTS

'ASPRO'

We have been requested by chemists to supply anti-substitution advertising matter. We have, therefore, prepared this window sticker, size 23½ ins. x 7 ins. We suggest you write for one to-day. It will be sent Post Free

Write for this
TO-DAY



ALSO PUT IN AN 'ASPRO' WINDOW DISPLAY—Connect up with 'ASPRO' continuous advertising and make £5 to £10 a week.

ASPRO IS LISTED ON THE P.A.T.A.—
and shows you a protected profit

LOOK WHAT CHEMISTS SAY

Chemists are realising the fact that by devoting their window display to advertised goods they are sharing the goodwill of about £10,000,000 worth of advertising yearly. 'ASPRO' is perhaps the best demonstration of this principle that England has seen. 'ASPRO' spends £250,000 a year in advertising and is increasing its appropriation as sales grow.

The chemist who places the 'ASPRO' Window Display in his window gets the benefit of this advertising just the same as if his own name appeared in the advertisement. Demonstrated results are always better than statements, so we herewith give one from the many letters received from chemists who are featuring 'ASPRO' Window Displays. It tells its own story.

Messrs. Gollin & Co. Pty. Ltd.

Dear Sirs,—I have pleasure in enclosing for your inspection a photograph of 'ASPRO' display. This display has been entirely successful except winning a prize in the competition which is yet to be judged. Apart from that I am well pleased with the results. Taking into consideration that 'ASPRO' is extensively advertised and has become a household word with people, I think that when I state that the sales almost doubled themselves that this fact is worth recording. Over and over again they are being bought by those who have once taken them. This in short is eloquent testimony of their worth. That they do what you claim I have no doubt, and however critics may argue their composition 'ASPRO' remains pre-eminent, or, as I show in the window, "the best by every test." Faithfully yours—

P.S.—In fairness to 'ASPRO' I should state that 'ASPRO' customers are frequently customers for other goods (*verb. sap.*).

'ASPRO' consists of the purest Acetyl Salicylic Acid that has ever been known to medical science, and its claims are based on its superiority.

Agents: **GOLLIN & Co. Pty. Ltd. ('Aspro' Dept.), SLOUGH, Bucks.**

No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture or the formula.

'Phone: Slough 608.

Compound Syrup of HypophosphitesTRADE **"FELLOWS"** MARK

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites "FELLOWS," in addition to being in constant and increasing demand, adds distinction to a chemist's show window.

It is a symbol of progressiveness and reliability.

Tablets Laxative "FELLOWS"*"The Tablet With a Pedigree"*

IN TWO SIZES, NAMELY:

LARGE BOTTLES
(Containing 100 Tablets)

SMALL BOTTLES
(Containing 40 Tablets)

Fellows Medical Manufacturing Co., Inc.**26 Christopher Street****New York City, N. Y.**

LABORATORIES:

Mexico City, Mexico; Montreal, Canada; Paris, France; Milan, Italy;
Barcelona, Spain; Berlin, Germany.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH DRUG CO. LTD.**Distributing Agents for High-Class French Pharmaceutical Preparations.***Continuous and active propaganda is being conducted with the Medical Profession for:***STANNOXYL**

N.H.I.—In addition to the original tubes of 80 tablets, packages containing 24 tablets for the dispensing of N.H.I. prescriptions are now available.

STANNOXYL (Brand) PRODUCTS.

		Retail.	Wholesale.
TABLETS (tubes of 80)	..	3/- each	28/- per dozen
,, (N.H.I. packages of 24)	..	—	9/- „
LIQUID (bottle)	.. ..	4/- „	36/- „
GLYCERINE (bottle)	.. ..	4/- „	36/- „
OINTMENT (tube)	.. ..	3/- „	28/- „
AMPOULES (box of 8)	.. ..	5/- „	45/- „

238a GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1

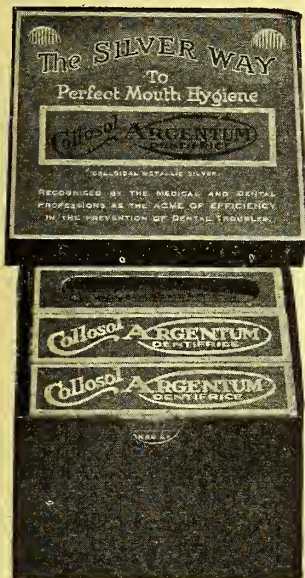
Telephone: MUSEUM 4029.

Telegrams: AMPSALVAS, LONDON.

Associated Houses: Paris, New York, Montreal, Bombay, Sydney, Wellington, Tokyo.

Collosol Argentum Dentifrice

THE SILVER WAY to Perfect Mouth Hygiene



Pharmacists' attention is drawn to the new and attractive counter display Container, supplied with every order for 12 tubes, and with which one extra tube is sent as bonus.



THE CROOKES LABORATORIES
22 CHENIES STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telegrams: Colossally, Westcent, London. Telephone: Museum 3663, 3697 & 5757
Export Distributing Agents: AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD., Liverpool

May we call your attention to:—

PETROLAX

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

THE IDEAL PARAFFIN AND AGAR-AGAR EMULSION
AND

PETROLAX COMPOUND

A COMBINATION OF PETROLAX AND PHENOLPHTHALEIN

Manufactured and Marketed by an ALL BRITISH Firm.

Consequently the margin of profit to the Retailer is good.

It is not necessary to have money lying on your shelf in order to get the best terms. You are the best judge of your requirements, and can order accordingly.

*Note the Prices:—*RETAIL 2/- (Nominal $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) 14/- doz.

„ 3/6 („ 1lb.) 24/- „

„ 6/- („ 2lb.) 44/- „

Stocked by the leading Patent Houses, or direct from the SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—

C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN, LTD.

Mile End, London, E.1

POISONS and PHARMACY ACT.

Privy Council Order, Jan. 1, 1921.

DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1920.

Regulations of May 20, 1921. (Operative Sept. 1, 1921.)

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's
CHLORODYNE**

is not affected by above Order or Regulations.

It does not require purchaser's signature.**Proprietors: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., 83/87 Union Street, S.E.1****NIGROIDS for the Throat and Voice***Registered Trade Mark.*

Sold in tins 4½d. and 1/6 each.

WHOLESALE TERMS ON APPLICATION

Sole Makers: FERRIS & CO. LIMITED, BRISTOL**FREEMAN'S Chlorodyne**

The ORIGINAL and BEST. Extensively used throughout the world since 1844.

Best for the Public—Best for YOU—all-ways.

DOES NOT REQUIRE CUSTOMER'S SIGNATURE.

Cable Address: "Chlorodyne, London."

**'Vitality Pips'**

A wonderfully efficient Tonic. Especially prescribed.

P.A.T.A. Retail Prices 1/3 and 3/-

YOUR PROFIT 33½% ON COST.

A Packet on the counter is a real money magnet.

Petrolagar

YOU please the doctor and his patient who is your customer by always being in a position to supply 'Petrolagar' on demand. An imitation of this or any other worthy product will displease your customer, no matter how cheap the imitation is.

'Petrolagar' is the trade mark distinguishing the fine emulsion of mineral oil and agar-agar issued in four varieties, Plain, with Phenolphthalein, Alkaline and Unsweetened, manufactured only by DESHELL LABORATORIES LTD., BRAYDON ROAD, LONDON, N.16.

*Why not sell your
own named*
HEALTH SALTS?

WE have about 20 different designs on which we will print your name and address, in addition to several enamelled tins. ∴ Send for particulars.

BLYTON, ASTLEY & CO.
Pharmaceutical Chemists
LOWER BROUGHTON
MANCHESTER

Telegrams:
"Troches, Manchester."

Genoxide

REGD

PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN B.P.


STABLE TO THE
LAST DROP.

In 3 popular sizes,
retailing at:

4 oz.	..	1/-
8 oz.	..	1/6
16 oz.	..	2/6

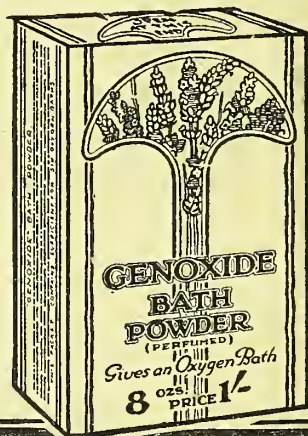
P.A.T.A.

GENEROUS MARGIN OF PROFIT— MINIMUM 50%



GENOXIDE BATH POWDER

A genuine Oxygen bath powder. Subtly perfumed, fully effective and packed in attractive cartons. "Genoxide" Bath Powder sells at popular prices which will increase the demand for medicated Bath Powders



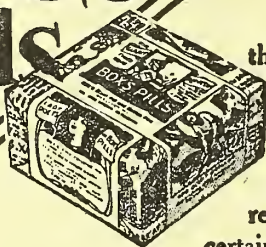
RETAIL PRICES.

8 oz. 1/-
16 oz. 1/9

Terms to Trade:—
7/- per dozen 8 oz.
packets, 12/- per
dozen 16 oz. packets.

GENOXIDE LTD. LUTON

BOX'S PILLS



You've
heard of
them before.

You may
have been
asked for
them al-
ready. You
certainly WILL

be asked for them, because demand is now
being steadily developed by advertising.
(Display material supplied free.)

Sizes: 1/3, 3/-, 5/-, 12/-, and 22/-
(On P.A.T.A.)

Wholesale prices on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor:
**W. H. BOX, Giant Pill
Manufactory, 161 King St.
PLYMOUTH.**

Telegrams: "Giant, Plymouth."

Awarded 2 Gold Medals and 2 Diplomas International
Exhibitions, Paris and Rome, 1914.

"Mulum in Parvo."

"VAPOFORM" Disinfectant

Regd.

For disinfection of
Rooms
Confined Spaces, &c.

for HOME
and HOSPITAL

Has no injurious effects
whatever on Furniture,
Utensils, &c.

Small size, capable of disinfecting
1000 to 2000 cubic ft., 8/6 per doz.
Large size, capable of disinfecting
3000 to 6000 cubic ft. 13/- per doz.

Sole Proprietors—

HARKNESS, BEAUMONT & CO., LTD.
Wholesale Chemists, EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED OVER 60 YEARS

PERRYS POWDERS

FOR CHILDREN'S AILMENTS

TRADE



MARK.

Wholesale from **PERRYS POWDERS, Ltd., LEEDS**

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

BEECHAM-VENO JOINT SELLING ARRANGEMENT

WE have pleasure in notifying the Trade that under an arrangement with the Veno Drug Co. (1925) Limited, Manchester, we have been appointed Sole Selling Agents (Home and Abroad) for the whole of the Veno Specialities, and, for your guidance, we wish to draw attention to the following particulars regarding orders and distribution :

CENTRAL DISTRIBUTING DEPOT.

To facilitate packing and quick despatch of orders, Beecham and Veno goods are now dealt with at the following address :

**BEECHAMS PILLS LIMITED
CHESTER ROAD, MANCHESTER**

where all orders and communications should be sent.

COMPOSITE PARCELS.

Composite parcels will be accepted for Beecham and Veno lines, and to enable all chemists to take advantage of this arrangement, we wish to call particular attention to the following terms, and it may be noted that composite orders from £5 0 0 are executed.

For Cash with Order—Minimum Order £5 Value
For Monthly Account—Minimum Order £10 Value

*All orders subject to 2½% and further 5% Window Display Allowance.
Carriage Paid. Cheques payable to "Beechams Pills Limited."*

**|| THE ABOVE £5 AND £10 ORDERS CAN BE PROCURED
ON SAME TERMS THROUGH YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE ||**

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE & OTHER PREPARATIONS

Wholesale Prices.

		SIZES.		PRICE PER DOZEN.
Clarke's Blood Mixture	3/- & 12/-			£1 : 7 : 0 & £5 : 8 : 0
„ Miraculous Salve	1/3, 3/- & 5/-	11/-,		£1 : 7 : 0 & £2 : 4 : 6
„ Special Aperient Pills ..	1/3, 3/- & 5/-	11/-,		£1 : 7 : 0 & £2 : 4 : 6
„ Patent Skin Lotion ..	1/3			11/-
„ Medicated Soap	1/-			9/-

Orders: Minimum quantity £16 : 4 : 0 value.
FREE CASES. Carriage paid upon orders of £100.

All Wholesale Houses keep a large stock of our Preparations and can supply smaller orders promptly.

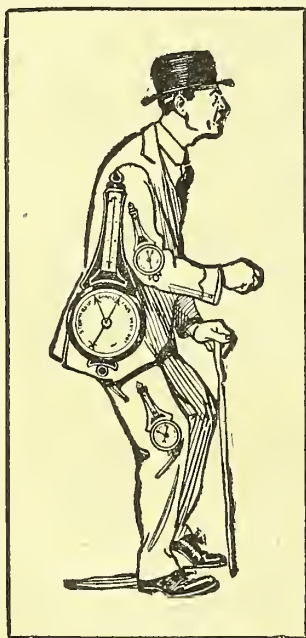
Minimum Retail Selling Prices: 1/-, 1/3, 3/-, 5/- & 12/- Face Value, giving
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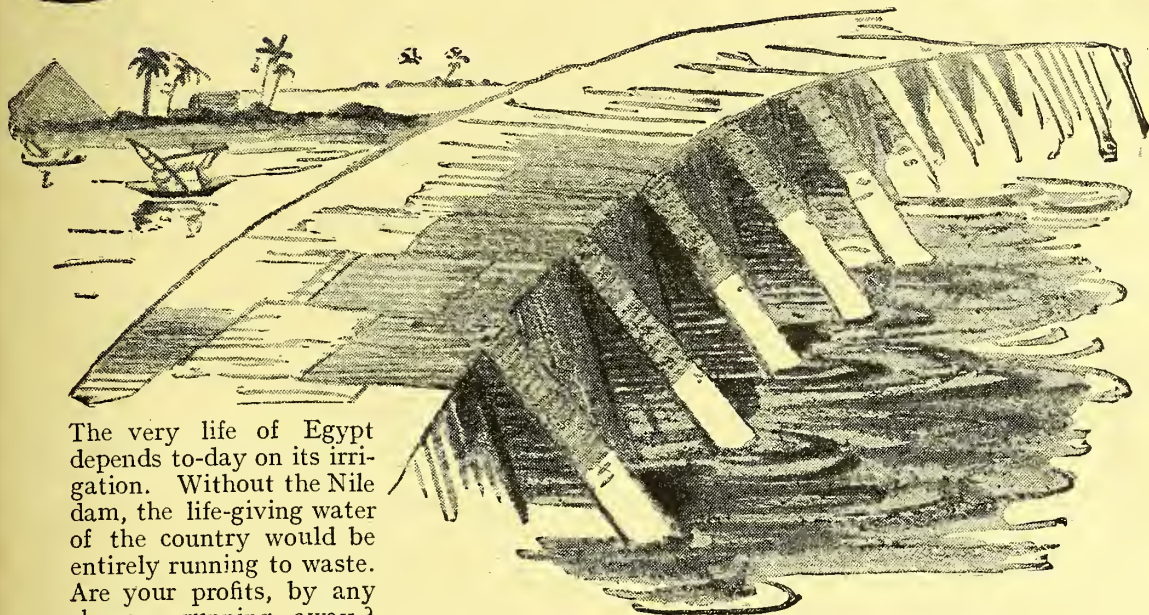
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Jan. 11th.
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Yours truly,

GEORGE DAWSON.

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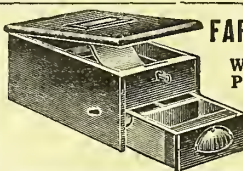
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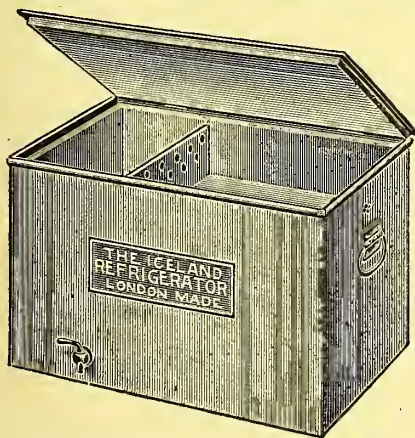
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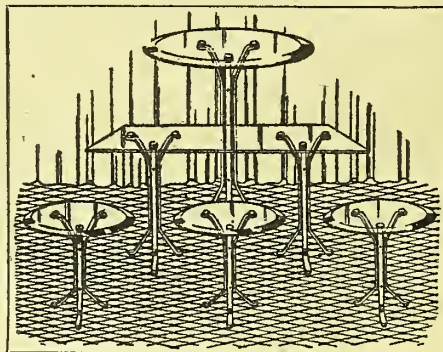
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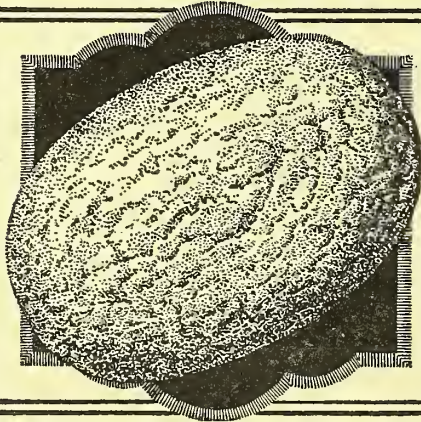
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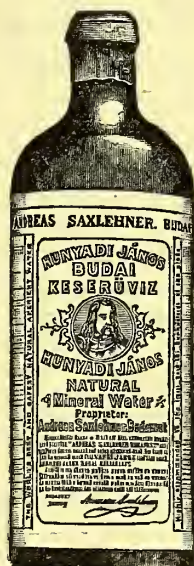
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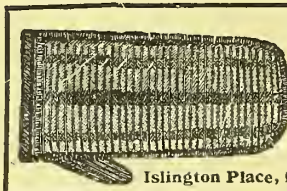
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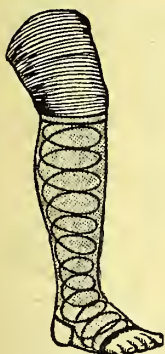
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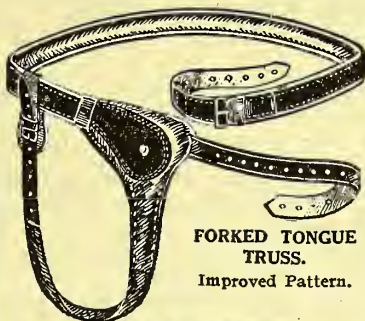
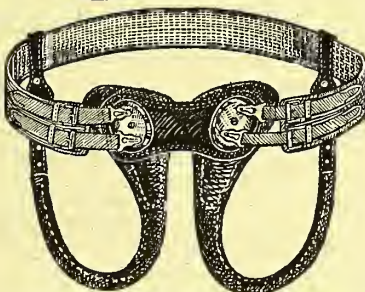
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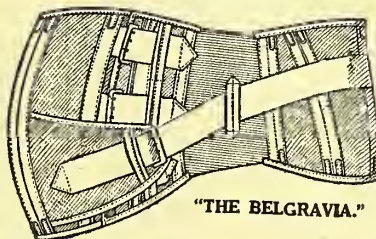
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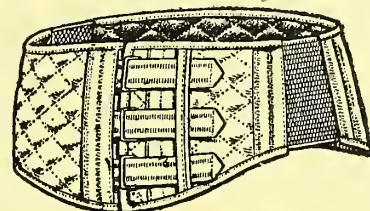
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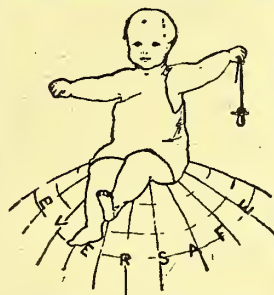
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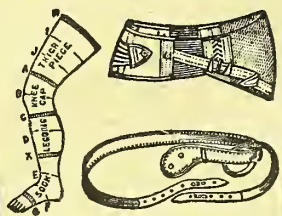
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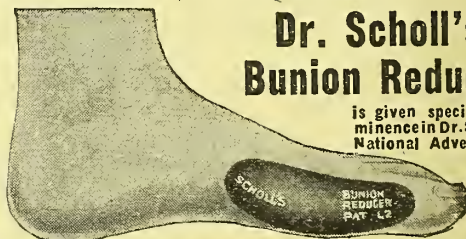
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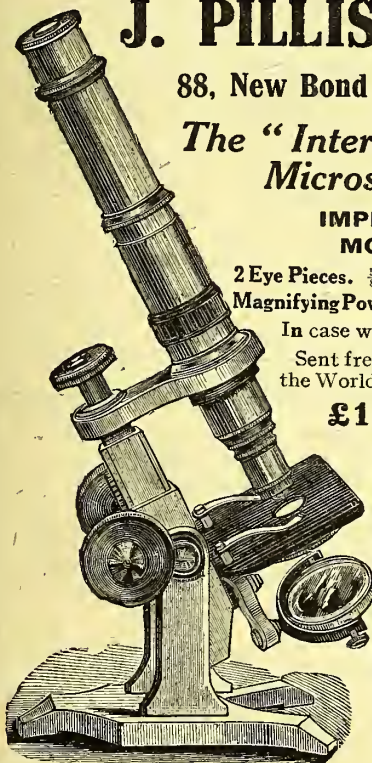
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JAZZ MARBLED FINISHES.



BEAUTIFUL MODELS.

Retailing
from . . . **2/3 to 4/6** each.

Write for List and Samples.

MADE in our LONDON FACTORY.

RELiance RUBBERWARE, Ltd.
Formosa Street & Amberley Road, Paddington, London, W.9

Telephone: Paddington 6986.

Telegrams: "Doorstop. London."

THE PERFECT **RESEAL** CLOSURE.**THE
AMERSEAL**

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

CAP

It is a cap from which the contents cannot escape. A quarter turn securely seals—a quarter turn quickly unseals.

It can be attractively lithographed in any colour scheme—giving an extra sales value to the product.

It is beautifully made and strong enough for the roughest usage.

It is very moderate in price.

For **NARROW MOUTH** Bottles—For **WIDE MOUTH** Jars.
AN IDEAL SEAL AND RESEAL.

Write or call for full particulars.

NATIONAL GLASS Co., Ltd.
1, CHARTERHOUSE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 1.

**SCIENTIFIC
MEDICAL &
SURGICAL**

*Wholesale
& Export
only*

GLASSWARE

Shields, Eye & Nasal
Douches, Syringes &
Laboratory Glassware.

**FOREIGN COMPETITION
FULLY MET.
INQUIRIES INVITED.**

H. J. POULTEN, Glassblower
47a REGINALD ROAD, FOREST GATE, E.7

'Phone: MARYLAND 3759.

**BUSSELL'S
BOTTLE CAPS**

Dry. Self-fixing. All sizes

FINEST QUALITY AND APPEARANCE.

T. C. Bussell

47 MARK LANE - - LONDON, E.C.3

TELE.: Royal 8327

GLASS BOTTLES

**Large Stocks of PHIALS, PANEL FLATS, COUGH
MIXTURE PANELS, MEXICAN FLATS, CANNON
ESSENCES, &c., at low prices.**

Write for Prices to—

FREDK. YOULDON (Formerly Proprietor of E. Youldon.
Established 1840.)

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Telegrams: "Youldon, Ave, London."



We make

GLASS BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

(Hand or machine made)

Ask us to quote for

**EMULSION,
EMBROICATION,
DISPENSING,
FEEDING BOTTLES.**

&c., &c.

Immediate delivery of well made, perfectly finished bottles at competitive prices.

Wholesale Only.

BUY BRITISH BOTTLES !

Regd. Office :

**Albert Glass Works,
HUNSLET, LEEDS.**

Tel. Address : Tel. Nos :
" Feeders Phone Leeds. 27047, 23080 Leeds

BEATSON, CLARK & CO. LTD.

Chemical and Medical Glass Manufacturers
ROTHERHAM, YORKS.

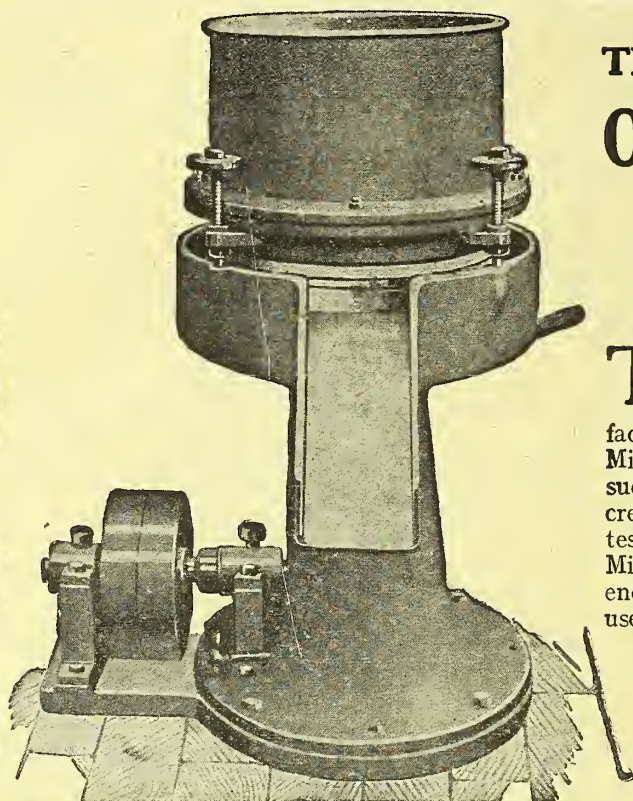
Telegrams - - - "BEATSON, ROTHERHAM.



**SHOP ROUNDS. OIL ROUNDS.
POISONS, SYRUPS & ETHERS.**

WITH AND WITHOUT RECESS LABELS.

ESTABLISHED 1751.



The Latest Triumph in OINTMENT MILLS

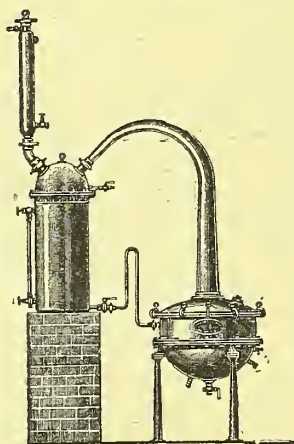
THIS ILLUSTRATION SHOWS THE NEW
SUPER SPEEDY MILL

THERE are now approximately 300 of S. W. WILKINSON'S original Speedy Mills in use by British and other Manufacturing Chemists. A number of the new Mills are now in use and are giving much success and pleasure to the users and much credit to the designer and maker. Splendid testimonials have been received. The new Mill is the result of nearly 20 years' experience with the original Mill and the various uses to which it has been applied.

S. W. WILKINSON & Co.

Chemical Engineers

Western Road - - LEICESTER



STILLS, VACUUM STILLS, VACUUM PANS.
EVAPORATING PANS
AUTOClaves AND DIGESTORS
**SPECIAL APPARATUS AND PLANT
FOR MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.**

Sole Makers of Bennett's Patent "Ideal" Annular
Film Condensers. Shears' Patent Mulser.

BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS, LTD.

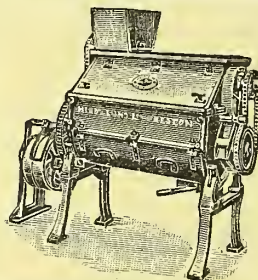
Engineers & Copper Smiths

43 & 44 Shoe Lane,

LONDON, E.C.4

"ATLAS" PATENT SIFTERS & MIXERS

Combined or Separate Machine, for hand or power.



Fitted with all our
latest improvements.

**BALL and PEBBLE
GRINDING MILLS.**

Various Sizes.

**HIND & LUND,
LIMITED,
ATLAS WORKS,
PRESTON.**

Established 1791.

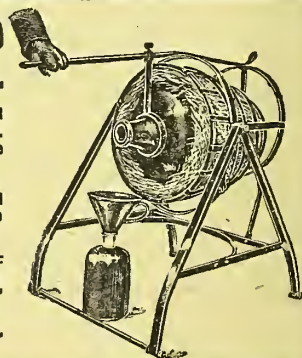
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For drawing off small
quantities of acids, etc.
from Carboys, with ease
and safety.

The Carboy can be tipped
to any position with one
hand.

**R. & H. LEIGH & SONS,
LIMITED.**

Carboy Hamper Manufacturers,
BOLTON.



DISTILLED WATER

NOTABLE FEATURES OF STOKES WATER STILLS

- 1 The Stokes Still utilises the heat generated in the Still for heating the incoming water to boiling point. Thus a small quantity of steam operates the Still when once started.
- 2 By pre-heating the feed-water before it enters the distilling basin, ammonia and other gases are liberated and are not redissolved by the distilled water.
- 3 The condenser tubes extend high above the water level so that there is no danger of impure water being carried over.
- 4 The Still is particularly easy to clean. The copper coil can also be disconnected for the removal of any scale.
- 5 The Still is attached by a bracket to the wall, and therefore occupies no floor space.
- 6 Every Stokes Still is **guaranteed** to produce chemically pure water and in the quantities stated for each model.
- 7 The cost of distilled water produced by the steam-heated Stokes Stills is practically negligible. The gas-heated Stoke Stills are also exceedingly economical.

DESCRIPTION AND OUTPUT OF STOKES STILLS:

o Gas	- 3 gall. per hour.	2 Steam	- 10 galls. per hour.
ooo "	- 2 galls. per hour.	3 "	- 25 " "
ooo Steam	- 2 " "	4 "	- 60 " "
I "	- 5 " "	5 "	- 100 " "

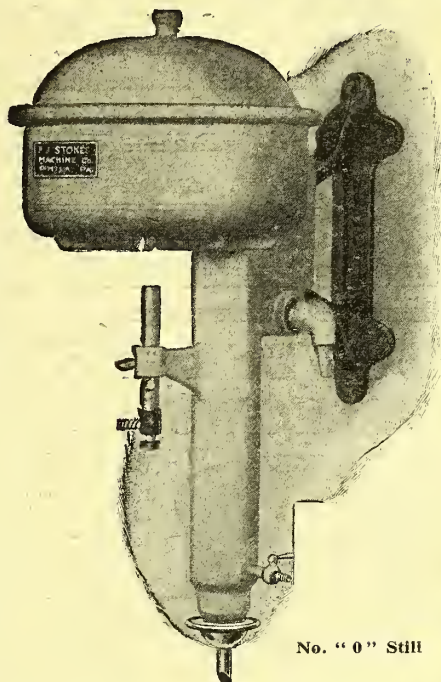
The No. o Still is also supplied with a Primus stove should gas not be available.

On receipt of a postcard we will gladly send full details and particulars.

THOMPSON & CAPPER Ltd.

Sole Agents for F. J. STOKES MACHINE CO.

Manesty Buildings, 5 COLLEGE LANE, LIVERPOOL.



No. "0" Still

New Designs in Pressure Filters:
Filling Machines for all liquids and sizes of bottles.



RAPID FILTERS

Latest designs for Rapid
Filtering of Essences,
Tinctures, Syrups, Cordials,
Wines, and Spirits.

**All Sizes
Stocked.**

Absolute
brilliantcy and
great speed.

**ASBESTOS FOR
FILTERING
2/- per lb.**

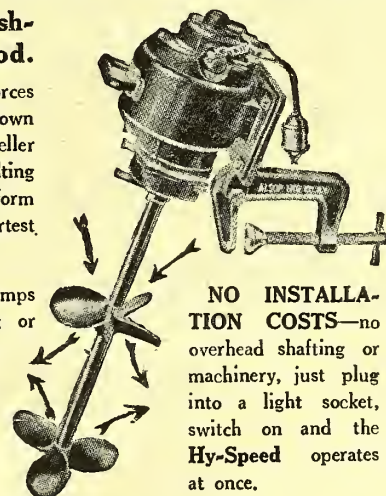
JNO. P. JACKSON & CO., LTD.
POWELL SQUARE, LIVERPOOL

Your mixing problem solved—by Hy-Speed

—with the "push-
pull" method.

The top propeller forces the liquids or solids down and the bottom propeller forces them up—resulting in a perfectly uniform mix, and in the shortest possible time.

The Hy-Speed clamps to your present tank or vessel and can be changed from one to another, or removed entirely for cleaning.



NO INSTALLATION COSTS—no overhead shafting or machinery, just plug into a light socket, switch on and the Hy-Speed operates at once.

Many leading firms are using this ideal mixer with excellent results.

BUTLERS (LONDON) LTD
BUTLER HOUSE
62-63 Minories, London, E.C.1
TELEGRAMS: BUTLERS LONDON
TELEPHONE: 5500 & 5501

INVENTORS

Small Rotary Pill Cutting Machine & Piping Press.**ASK YOUR AGENTS FOR PINDAR & CO.'S MACHINES—ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS.**

This is a Machine specially constructed for the use of Chemists or Manufacturers of small quantities of Pills. Capacity about 5 lbs. per hour. Can be used on Counter or where little space can be spared. The Piping Press and Machine occupies a space of 2 ft. by 1 ft.

These Machines make one size Pill. By means of extra Plates and Rollers any size of Pills can be made.

Extra Plates and Rollers
to fit Machines, 24 5 6.

Price, the two machines, £12.**SMALL LEVER HAND TABLET MACHINE, 60 TO 80 PER MINUTE, £7 15**

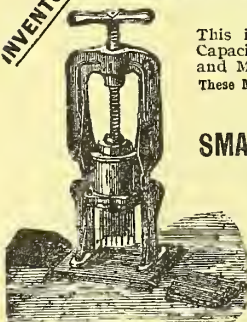
Power Tablet Compressing Machines, Coaters, Complete Pill Plants, End Runner Mills for Ointments, Linseed Grinding Mills, Tincture Presses, Emulsifying Machines, Percolators, &c., Mixing and Kneading Machines, Drying Ovens, Hand Pill Machines.

COLD COMPRESSION SUPPOSITORY MACHINES.**SUPPOSITORY AND PESSARY MOULDS, LIP SALVE MOULDS, Etc.****J. W. PINDAR & CO., LONDON, S.E.4.**

Works: ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY, LONDON, S.E.4.

Telegrams: "Pindar, Brockley, S.E."

Telephone: 1065 New Cross.



PIPING PRESS

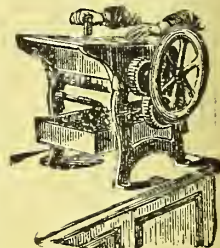


Fig. B. No. 2

ROTARY CUTTING MACHINE

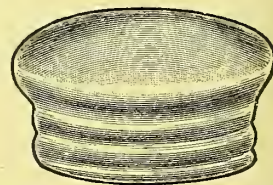
POWDER BELLOWS**Baker Metal Stopper Co. Ltd.**

RELIANCE STOPPER WORKS

261 Icknield St., BIRMINGHAM.

Telegrams: "Screwcap, Birmingham."

Telephone: Northern 1562.

ALUMINIUM BOXES**SCREW CAPS**

in ALL Metals

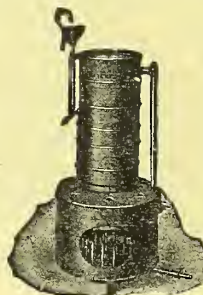
Including Nickel Silver and
Gilt for Face Cream Pots,
and for frozen Cologne
containers.

A
**PHILIP JOSEPHS
& SONS LTD.
SHOWCASE
QUICKLY EARNS
ITS COST**

Try One!**90 & 92 ST. JOHN ST., LONDON, E.C.1.**

Phone—2191 Clerkenwell.

Wires—"Josephiah London."

DISTILLED WATER

Brown's Stills are perfectly
automatic. Can be run night
and day without attention.
Patented in U.K. and Con-
tinental Countries.

Extraordinarily efficient and
economical. Made for gas,
steam, oil or coke fire heating.

Full particulars and prices free on application

BROWN & SON,

Alembic Works,

Wedmore Street, Holloway, N.19

AYRTON-GRAHAM, Ltd.

Designers and actual manufacturers of

FITTINGS

For the MODERN PHARMACY.

Shop Fronts, Show Cases, Exhibition Cases, Counter
Cases, Counters, Wall Cases, Glass Signs, etc., etc.

PHARMACIES MODERNISED.

ALL GOODS OF BEST QUALITY
AND FINISH AT LOWEST RATES.

Competent Fitters sent to all parts.

106 DUKE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

An absolutely pure spirit!

**WATNEY'S
GRAIN SPIRIT
DOUBLY RECTIFIED**

for

**MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
& DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, Etc.**

This high-grade spirit is odour-free and can be used medicinally. It exceeds all B.P. requirements, and has withstood the most stringent tests known to the pharmacist.

JOHN WATNEY & Co. Ltd.
THE DISTILLERY, YORK ROAD, WANDSWORTH, S.W.18.
ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

**PURE RUSSIAN
LIQUID PARAFFIN MEDICINAL B.P.**

ALL GRAVITIES.

HIGHEST VISCOSITY.

**PURE RUSSIAN
"JASMINE" BRAND WHITE OILS**

CHEMICALLY PURE. WATER WHITE. ODOURLESS.
FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Competitive Prices.

Best Quality.

Immediate Delivery.

THE PURE RUSSIAN LIQUID PARAFFIN CO., LTD.
80 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

Telephone: LONDON WALL 7132-7133.

Telegrams: "INVATORE, STOCK."

INVENTORS

Small Rotary Pill Cutting Machine & Piping Press.

ASK YOUR AGENTS FOR PINDAR & CO.'S MACHINES—ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS.

This is a Machine specially constructed for the use of Chemists or Manufacturers of small quantities of Pills. Capacity about 5 lbs. per hour. Can be used on Counter or where little space can be spared. The Piping Press and Machine occupies a space of 2 ft. by 1 ft.

These Machines make one size Pill. By means of extra Plates and Rollers any size of Pills can be made.

Extra Plates and Rollers
to fit Machines, £4 5 6.

Price, the two machines, £12.

SMALL LEVER HAND TABLET MACHINE, 60 TO 80 PER MINUTE, £7 15

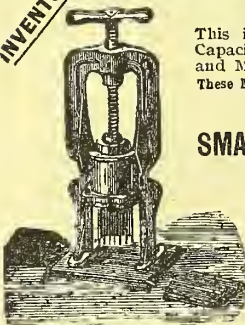
Power Tablet Compressing Machines, Coaters, Complete Pill Plants, End Runner Mills for Ointments, Linseed Grinding Mills, Tincture Presses, Emulsifying Machines, Perculators, &c., Mixing and Kneading Machines, Drying Ovens, Hand Pill Machines.

COLD COMPRESSION SUPPOSITORY MACHINES.**SUPPOSITORY AND PESSARY MOULDS, LIP SALVE MOULDS, Etc.****J. W. PINDAR & CO., LONDON, S.E.4.**

Works: ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY, LONDON, S.E.4.

Telegrams: "Pindar, Brockley, S.E."

Telephone: 1065 New Cross.



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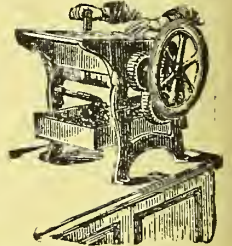
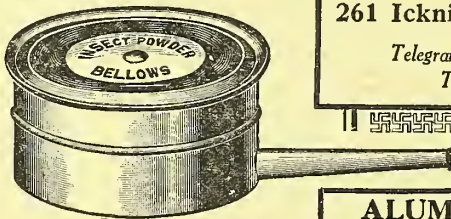


Fig. B. No. 2.

ROTARY CUTTING MACHINE

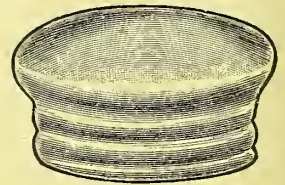
POWDER BELLOWS**Baker Metal Stopper Co. Ltd.**

RELIANCE STOPPER WORKS

261 Icknield St., BIRMINGHAM.

Telegrams: "Screwcap, Birmingham."

Telephone: Northern 1562.

ALUMINIUM BOXES**SCREW CAPS**
in ALL Metals

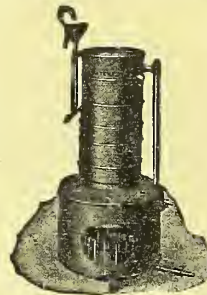
Including Nickel Silver and
Gilt for Face Cream Pots,
and for frozen Cologne
containers.

A
**PHILIP JOSEPHS
& SONS LTD.
SHOWCASE
QUICKLY EARNS
ITS COST**

Try One!**90 & 92 ST. JOHN ST., LONDON, E.C.1.**

Phone—2191 Clerkenwell.

Wires—"Josephiah London."

DISTILLED WATER

Brown's Stills are perfectly
automatic. Can be run night
and day without attention.
Patented in U.K. and Con-
tinental Countries.

Extraordinarily efficient and
economical. Made for gas,
steam, oil or coke fire heating.

Full particulars and prices free on application

BROWN & SON,

Alembic Works,

Wedmore Street, Holloway, N.19

AYRTON-GRAHAM, Ltd.

Designers and actual manufacturers of

FITTINGS

For the MODERN PHARMACY.

Shop Fronts, Show Cases, Exhibition Cases, Counter
Cases, Counters, Wall Cases, Glass Signs, etc., etc.

PHARMACIES MODERNISED.

ALL GOODS OF BEST QUALITY
AND FINISH AT LOWEST RATES.

Competent Fitters sent to all parts.

106 DUKE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

An absolutely pure spirit!

**WATNEY'S
GRAIN SPIRIT
DOUBLY RECTIFIED**

for

**MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
& DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, Etc.**

This high-grade spirit is odour-free and can be used medicinally. It exceeds all B.P. requirements, and has withstood the most stringent tests known to the pharmacist.

JOHN WATNEY & Co. Ltd.

THE DISTILLERY, YORK ROAD, WANDSWORTH, S.W.18.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

**PURE RUSSIAN
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ALL GRAVITIES.

HIGHEST VISCOSITY.

**PURE RUSSIAN
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CHEMICALLY PURE.

WATER WHITE.

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Competitive Prices.

Best Quality.

Immediate Delivery.

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Telephone : LONDON WALL 7132-7133.

Telegrams : "INVATORE, STOCK."

Collapsible Tubes



You can be sure of
getting
**The Best Service
and Delivery,
The Highest Quality & Finish
The Lowest Current Prices**

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Established 1857.

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CORKS

for Chemists.

Send us your Enquiries
and compare our prices.

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C. OLLEY & SONS, LTD.

Established 1844.

Camperdown St. and Gt. Alie St., London, E.1

Tel. No.: Royal 2868. Tel. Ad: "Circumference, Ald, London."

METALLIC CAPSULES
FOR ALL KINDS OF BOTTLES AND JARS

The Tonkin Metallic Capsule Co.
Proprietors: C. Olley & Sons, Ltd.

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The ideal **transparent** wrapping **absolutely** harmless, air and grease proof, as used by all the leading Perfumers, Soap Manufacturers, etc., etc., for wrapping Soap, Drugs, Tablets, Bath Crystals, Perfumery, Surgical Dressings, Sponges, Puffs, Soothers, Tooth Brushes and all Articles of Toilet.

Cellophane can be had in sheets, all sizes and colours; also in the shape of **Bags, Discs, Envelopes**, printed or not, allowing the contents to be seen by transparency.

Cellophane wrapped goods look better—**keep better—sell better.**

Cellophane **protects, beautifies** and adds the quality touch.

Prices, Samples and Particulars from
The CELLOPHANE COMPANY LTD.
7, 8 and 9 Bird Street, LONDON, W.1

Also 305-7 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER,
35 MILLER STREET, GLASGOW.

PHOSFERINE

New Window Display Conditions

Monthly Account.Carriage Paid.

For a small Central Window Display of not less than 14 days and an order for £5 worth of Phosferine we allow a bonus of 10/6, on a £2 10 0 order 5/3.

This shows a net profit on the transaction to the Chemist of 35%, besides attracting the passer-by to the window and considerably augmenting sales generally.

Should a £5 or £2 10 0 parcel not be required, any smaller quantity will be forwarded carriage paid, and can, if desired, be regarded as part of the £5 or £2 10 0 order. On completion of the order and a notification that the display is in progress the bonus will be allowed.

The above conditions apply only to the United Kingdom.

EXAMPLE.

		COST		SELLS FOR
3½ dozen 1/3 size at 12/- net	....	£2 2 0		£2 12 6
2 " 3/- " at 30/- "	....	3 0 0		3 12 0
		5 2 0		
Less 10/6 for Window Show	....	10 6		
		£4 11 6		£6 4 6

Showing a Net Profit of £1 13 0 on an outlay of £4 11 6.

Window Display Material Free and Carriage Paid.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PHOSFERINE.Carriage Paid.Monthly Account.

1/3 size	....	12/- per doz. net.
3/- "	....	30/- " "
5/- "	....	48/6 " "
12/- "	....	114/- " "

PROTECTED PRICES.

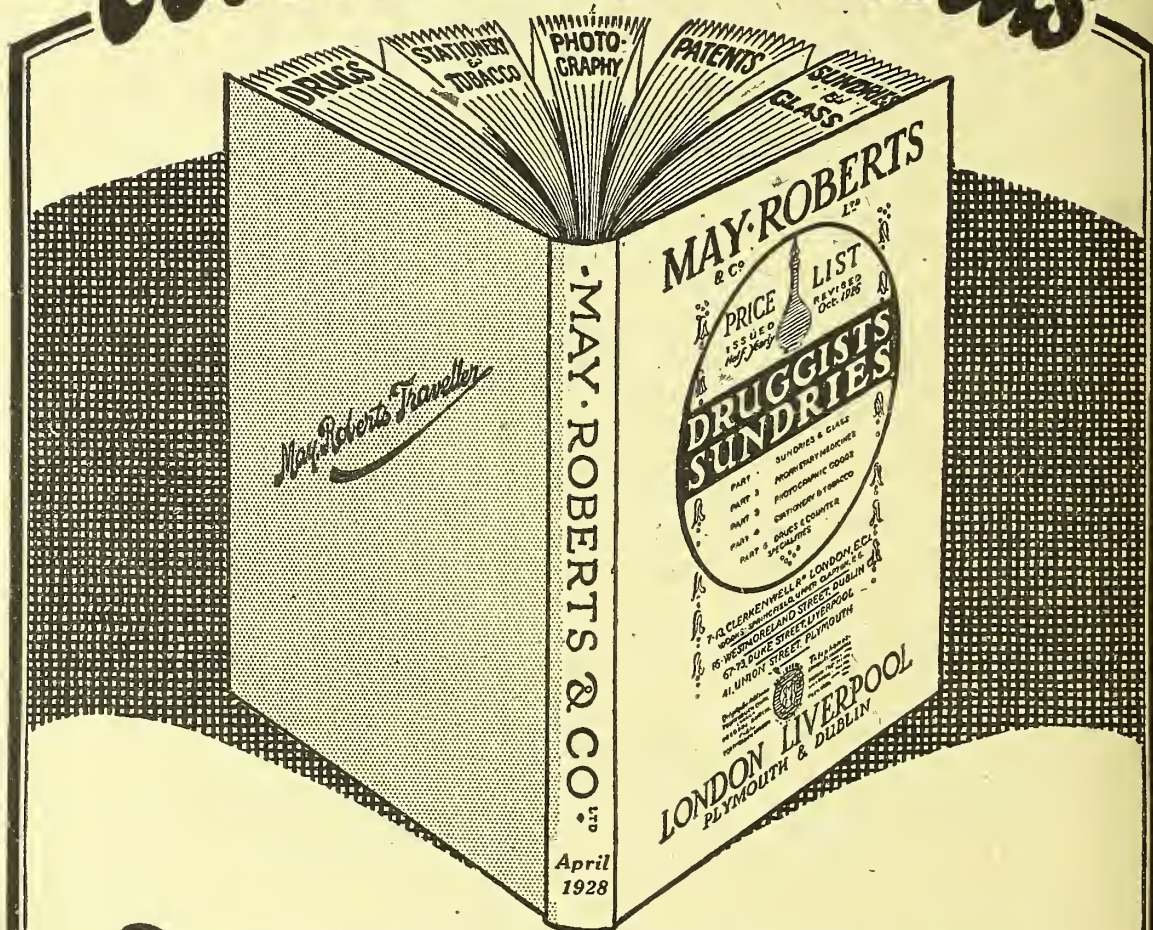
Phosferine and all of our Proprietary Medicines are supplied on the condition that they are not retailed in the United Kingdom under the following prices—viz., 1/3, 3/-, 5/-, and 12/-.

ASHTON & PARSONS, Ltd., Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone No.: CITY 8733. Telegraphic Address: "PHOSFERINE, CENT, LONDON."

IMPORTANT.—Every care is used in corking and packing Phosferine, but occasionally a leaky bottle will pass undetected. Any leaky or faulty bottle should be returned to Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4, when a fresh supply will be sent and postage refunded.

Covers all your Needs



*This illustration speaks for itself.
Do the same Yourself by sending
us a Post Card for your Copy*

MAY, ROBERTS & CO. LTD.
7-13, CLERKENWELL ROAD, E.C.1.
P.O. BOX 157.

Also at LIVERPOOL, PLYMOUTH and DUBLIN



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C. 4

MAY 26, 1928.

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

REVISED ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF.

Businesses Wanted and for Disposal, Premises to Let, Goods for Sale, and Agencies—6/- for 50 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d.

SITUATIONS OPEN—6/- for 40 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d.

SITUATIONS WANTED—2/- for 18 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d.

Legal Notices, Tenders, Auctions, and all specially-spaced announcements, 1/3 per nonpareil line (12 lines = 1 inch single column).

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BOX NUMBER.

In each case replies may be addressed to a registered number or nom-de-plume, c/o this Office, at a charge of 1/- extra for each advertisement.

PAYMENT.

All Advertisements are prepaid, so that remittance must accompany instructions in each case. If it be necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done, provided the money is telegraphed at the same time.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 3617 (3 lines).

Telegrams: "Chemicus, Cannon, London" (2 words).

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**MUST REACH US
NOT LATER THAN**

FIRST POST

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INSERTION IN THIS SUPPLEMENT**

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CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. Orridge & Co., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Telephone No.: CITY 2283.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of Sale, Purchase and Valuation.

1.—LONDON, N.W. (Good Class District).—Family Retail Dispensing, Kodak Agency, etc.; returns £40 weekly; audited accounts; scope for considerable extension; very good accommodation; garages; rent £70; held on lease; further details on application.

2.—LONDON, S.E. (Main Thoroughfare).—General Retail Dispensing; established many years; returns about £3,000 per annum; rent £70; held on lease; further details on application.

3.—Brixton (Near).—General Retail Business, with N.H.I. Dispensing; returns £100 monthly, under management, with scope for increase; single-fronted lock-up shop; well fitted and packed; 20 years' lease; price £700, or near offer.

4.—LONDON, S.E. (Few Miles Out).—Good-class Retail Business in residential district, with Post Office attached; returns average £1,400; gross profit 38 per cent.; single-fronted shop, well stocked; comfortable house; 21 years' lease; rent £46; price £1,050.

5.—PUTNEY (Near).—Family Retail and Dispensing Business, with N.H.I.; returns approach £1,600 at good prices; rent £80; held on lease; good house, with garden and side entrance; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures and a sum of goodwill to be agreed, or a lump sum offer entertained.

6.—LONDON, S.W. (Suburban).—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns about £1,200; net profit £300; well living accommodation; private entrance; rent £45; held on lease; price £800.

7.—NEW CROSS.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with N.H.I. and Kodak Agency; returns, present rate, £20 weekly, under management; scope for increase under personal supervision; double-fronted lock-up shop, well fitted and packed; rent 30s. weekly; held on lease; price about £400.

8.—LIVERPOOL (Near).—Good-class Retail Business, in main road; returns £1,660, at good prices; well-fitted

Pharmacy; fully stocked; large house; held on lease; price £1,200; stock and fixtures worth £1,000.

9.—BIRMINGHAM.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns about £1,850; single-fronted shop, fully stocked; living accommodation; held on lease; no serious opposition; price £800.

10.—LINS. (Coast Town).—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with small Photographic; returns last year £2,061; net profit £600; single-fronted shop, fitted in mahogany and well stocked; estimated value of stock and fixtures £1,150; large house and long garden; rent £104; 21 years' lease; price £1,500.

11.—SOUTHERN COUNTY.—Neglected Business, in main road of well-known town; returns £1,400, with scope to materially increase; handsomely fitted shop; two flats sub-let to show profit rental; 14 years' lease; further details on application.

12.—EAST COAST HEALTH RESORT.—Cash Retail and Photographic Business; returns last year exceeded £1,200; this year (with good season) should be materially increased; net profit roughly £350; estimated value of stock and fixtures, £850; lock-up shop; flat optional; good position in main road; price £800.

13.—SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns £1,450; net profit £350; audited accounts; scope for increase in Agricultural; double-fronted shop; house and small garden; moderate rent; further details on application.

14.—HOME COUNTY.—Modern General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns £30 weekly, with scope for Optical; double-fronted shop, fitted in oak and fully stocked; flat over pharmacy with bathroom; held on lease; price £1,100, or goodwill £250, plus valuation of stock and fixtures.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of periodical Statement of Account by which means one Profit, the Value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of bookkeeping and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes confusion and loss.

Valuations for Stocktaking

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties and make Special Terms for such service.

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

The Association of Manfg. Chemists, Ltd.

Business Agency, Transfer and Valuation Department

Head Offices—Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (and at 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool).

PARKIN S. BOOTH, Accountant and Valuer. Phone: City 1261-2-3

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

- 1.—BLACKPOOL.—Recently established Chemist's Business, on lease 15 years, at rental of £52 for first 3 years and £78 for remainder; returns £42 per week; stock approximately £400. Further particulars on application. (161)
- 2.—STAINES.—Recently established Drug Stores (good opening for qualified man), in main thoroughfare; 20 years' lease at £200 per annum; returns as drug store average £30 per week; excellent living accommodation; must be disposed of quickly. Further particulars on application. (158)
- 3.—BRIGHTON.—Retail Dispensing Business; premises consist of single-fronted shop; 15 ft. frontage, with dispensary and large basement; held on lease 17 years at £52 p.a. inclusive; returns average £20 p.w.; can be increased. Full particulars on application. (147)
- 4.—LONDON, S.W.—Two small Businesses for immediate disposal; one in good position on main bus and tram route; premises held on lease, 16½ years to run; rental £2 7s. 9d. p.w. Takings approximately £765; can be increased under personal supervision. Further Business situated in thickly populated working-class district, with good possibilities for owner manager; premises held on lease, 16 years to run at rental of £60 p.a.; dwelling accommodation sub-let £65 p.a.; turnover approximately £1,090. Full particulars on application. (151)
- 5.—LONDON, E.—Drug and Photographic Business, for immediate disposal; on lease, 13 years to run, at rental of £120 p.a.; double-fronted shop, with good living accommodation attached; side and back entrance. Further particulars on application. (156)
- 6.—LANCS.—Old-established Chemist's Business, with Post Office attached; held on quarterly tenancy; lease might be obtained, or property purchased for £1,200; returns, £15 per week, all cash; rent, £78 p.a.; living accommodation; price asked, £750. Full particulars on application. (142)
- 7.—NORTH-WEST DISTRICT.—Family Retail Dispensing Business; double-fronted corner shop, with room at rear; flat with side entrance, consisting of three rooms; two garages; held on lease 12 years at £140 p.a.; flat let off at £103 p.a.; returns average £20 p.w.; can be increased. Full particulars on application. (146)
- 8.—BLACKBURN.—Drug Stores in main thoroughfare, on lease, 7 years to run, at £60 per year; returns, £18; large lock-up shop, with excellent window; stock about £250. Offers invited. (140)
- 9.—DORSET.—Old-established Family Retail Dispensing Business; returns £1,800 p.a., all cash; owner retiring; large shop, fitted mahogany; well stocked; good house attached (at present let at £110 p.a., lease expires October next); property for sale, with business open to offer. Further particulars on application. (153)
- 10.—CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Old-established high-class Dispensing and Retail Business; held on advantageous lease; well fitted and large stock carried; returns approximately £3,000, at good profit; excellent living accommodation; every investigation invited. Full particulars on application.
- 11.—LEEDS.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business in thickly-populated working-class district; corner position; good opening for Chemist-Optician; dwelling accommodation attached; returns over £1,000; rent £52 per annum; price for quick sale £350; only Kodak Agency for 2 miles. Full particulars on application. (155)
- 12.—BERKS.—Established Pharmacy; lease 6 years to run, with promise of renewal 14 or 21 years; rent £46 p.a.; large 7-roomed house attached; garden and garage. Further particulars on application. (157)
- 13.—GRIMSBY.—Retail Dispensing Business, on main road; vendor's property; lease will be granted at £104 per annum; returns £38 to £40 per week; stock about £750; owner desires to leave district on medical grounds; quick sale desired. (159)
- 14.—CAMBRIDGE (Near).—Old-established Pharmacy, on lease 20 years at £50 p.a.; returns average £15 per week; double-fronted shop, with good dwelling accommodation. Further particulars on application. (131)
- 15.—CHESHIRE.—Retail Family Dispensing Business; single-fronted shop; good living accommodation; held on lease, five years, at £150 per annum; established 20 years; returns average £32 per week. Full particulars on application. (152)
- 16.—CORNWALL.—Chemist Business, recently established; lease will be granted for 10 years at £100 per annum; double-fronted shop; nicely fitted; well stocked; returns last year £1,300; very large house attached; private entrance; large garden (garage at rear, let off). Further particulars on application.
- 17.—LONDON, S.W.—Very old-established Family Retail and Dispensing Business, occupying prominent corner position in busy thoroughfare; lock-up shop with storage accommodation; held on advantageous lease at £100 per annum; returns approximately £2,500 per annum; can be increased under personal management; full particulars on application. (148)
- 18.—DONCASTER.—For immediate disposal, Family Retail Dispensing Chemist's Business, with up-to-date, well-fitted Ladies' Hairdressing Salon on first floor with all latest appliances; business well stocked; large store rooms; turnover approximately £3,500 p.a.; premises can be had on lease, 5 years at £350 p.a. Full particulars on application. (160)

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- 1.—CAMBRIDGE (Near).—Old-established Mixed Country Retail; easily worked; returns over £2,000; quite unopposed; good house, large garden, garage, etc.; double-fronted shop; fully stocked; price £1,200.
- 2.—NORTH-EAST COAST.—Very profitable sound Cash Business, showing steady increase; returns over £2,000; net profit £600; modern, handsomely-fitted shop; heavily stocked; good house, garden and garage; genuine reason for selling; price £1,500; strongly recommended.
- 3.—KENT.—Good-class profitable Cash Business in fast-growing district; plenty of scope; returns £30 weekly, increasing; modern house and pharmacy; handsomely fitted; good stocked; long lease; price £1,450.
- 4.—SUSSEX COAST.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns average £2,000; good profits; fine position; fully stocked; owner retiring; price £1,600.
- 5.—LINGS.—(Market Town).—Old-established Retail, Dispensing and Agricultural; returns £1,500; plenty of scope; lock-up premises; good house available; price simply valuation, about £500, property £350.
- 6.—BIRMINGHAM.—Middle-class Light Retail, with Kodak Agency, in main road position; returns £1,200 to £1,500; handsome modern pharmacy; fully stocked; price £925.
- 7.—EAST COAST.—Unopposed Light Retail, with Kodak Agency; returns £1,750; net profit £455; well-fitted shop; convenient house; price, including freehold, £1,600, or offer.
- 8.—WYE VALLEY.—Sound, Light Cash Retail Business, in good market town; returns last year about £1,300, under manager; plenty of scope; excellent house and premises; low rent; price for quick sale £800; worth attention.
- 9.—LONDON, S.W.—Sound middle-class Cash Business, in main road position; returns about £1,600, increasing; net profit £400; books audited; well fitted and stocked; price £1,400, or near offer.
- 10.—VICTORIA PARK (Near).—Old-established Cash Retail, Prescribing and N.H.I.; returns average £1,550; net profit £500; books properly kept; house attached; on long lease; price £1,000.

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We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an Advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

5s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BRADFORD DISTRICT.—Chemist's Business, with good house attached; main road; Kodak Agency; N.H.I.; snit keen man with small capital; rent low; price about £400. 110/8, Office of this Paper.

CARDIFF.—Pharmacy in growing district for Sale, with Kodak Agency; premises may be bought or leased; stock and fixtures at valuation; suit beginner; plenty of scope; bankers' references required. Apply 109/39, Office of this Paper.

COVENTRY.—Premises, many years old-established Chemist's, just vacant through death; imposing corner; populous district; rental or purchase; no ingoing; fine opportunity for qualified Chemist. Marston, Estate Agent, 30 Smithford Street, Coventry.

ESSEX.—Double-fronted Drug Store in main road in centre of rapidly-growing district; trade £20; rising; ample scope or large increase under qualified proprietorship; stock, fixtures and goodwill £550; freehold £950; in all £1,500; premises comprise four rooms, kitchenette, bathroom and brick-built garage. 112/28, Office of this Paper.

GLOUCESTER.—Cash Retail and Dispensing, N.H.I.; main road; corner shop; good house attached, with garden; electric light throughout; present hands over 19 years; good profits; rapidly growing district; owner giving up in August; sound offer; rent, £64; price £700, or near offer. 113/31, Office of this Paper.

LANCs.—Main road; established Dispensing and profitable trade; N.H.I., 500 monthly; Kodak; Post Office attached; returns, £25 weekly, all cash; premises £1,000, or lease if desired; excellent stock, etc.; owner retiring; genuine, sound paying business offered here; profits guaranteed, £700; prospective buyers please quote references. 110/90, Office of this Paper.

LANCs.—Main road; double-fronted; tram stage; well stocked; new fixtures, property if desired; Kodak agency; N.H.I.; good profits; present under manager; owner would improve; £1,000 or nearest offer; quick sale. This is a genuine, sound proposition; owner retiring. 110/9, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Main road; large double-fronted, old-established and profitable Business for Disposal; Kodak Agency; taking over £2,000 per annum, with scope for improvement; cash only. Replies to 113/34, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Recently established small Chemist's Business for disposal; owner in bad health; retiring; last year's takings £770, with scope for increase; lease 9 years to run, renewable; rent and rates £1 9s. per week; good living accommodation, with side entrance; price asked £400. Further particulars on application. 110/1, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Good opportunity to acquire good-class, growing Business; lock-up shop; lease 18 years at £60 per annum; at present averaging over £16 per week; has been neglected; stock, about £250; price, £575, or near offer. 113/3, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Good old-established Business on busy main road, corner position; double-fronted; well fitted and stocked; Kodak Agency, good N.H.I.; excellent house; receipts last audit nearly £3,000; £1,750 required; good lease, or sell premises; genuine buyers only, with banker's reference. 101/28, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Drug Stores, old-established; same family 57 years; owner retiring; low rent; good living accommodation; main road; close to city; suitable for qualified man; £265. 125/409, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Chemist Business in densely populated district; numerous surgeries close to; turnover at present over £1,000; living accommodation; Kodak Agency; freehold property; stock and fixtures, £1,000; about £300 down, rest mortgage, if required. 112/21, Office of this Paper.

STROOD, KENT.—Small, easily managed Business; suit elderly man; fitted mahogany and well stocked; house and garden; class of business, good industrial; returns last year £1,156; profits £390; established 30 years; fullest investigation permitted to genuine purchaser; rent £50, or freehold can be purchased; nearest offer to £425 accepted; family reasons for selling. Write Farrow, Brompton, Chatham.

YORKSHIRE.—Branch Business; returns £1,250, under manager; genuine concern, no sidelines; valuation, stock and fixtures, about £750; very favourable lease would be granted; fine site, with good living accommodation. 112/19, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESS for Sale, near Manchester; takings £950 per annum, including N.H.I.; premises on lease, at low rental; good living accommodation; double-fronted shop; price £500.—Apply 112/33, Office of this Paper.

BY order of Administrators. Streatham. Well-established Chemist and Druggist; shop and house; lease 10 years; rent £60; for Sale by private treaty. Details from Frank Durrant, F.A.I., 114 Cheapside, E.C.2.

CHEMIST'S Business for Sale in one of the best districts in Edinburgh; good-class trade; rapidly increasing; average increase per year for last 3 years, £300; last year £400; increase being maintained this year; assessed profits £600; property also included in sale. For particulars apply MacKenzie & Fortune, S.S.C., 40 Melville Street, who will receive, offers up to May 28.

DRUG Stores in good-class residential district 4 miles from Reading on main London road; good opening for N.H.I.; nearest Chemist 3 miles; freehold property; large double-fronted shop, handsomely fitted; nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of garden; reason for disposal, failing eyesight; station 4 minutes; good service of buses; price, freehold, £2,000; s.a.v. 103/5, Office of this Paper.

HENRY METZLER & CO., 98 Minorities, E.—Owing to death of proprietor, the above old-established Retail and Shipping Business is for disposal, with immediate possession, and offers are invited. Further particulars and orders to view can be obtained from the sole agents, Berdoe & Fish, Chemists' Valuers and Transfer Agents, 41 Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C.1.

HIGH-CLASS Business in principal street of important South Coast town; handsomely fitted large lock-up shop; double-fronted; Kodak Agency; long lease. Full particulars on receipt of banker's reference. 110/7, Office of this Paper.

SMALL Pharmacy in well-populated district of West Riding; takings £12 weekly at present; district offers scope to double; badly neglected under management; N.H.I., 400 month, increasing; smart appearance; two windows; electric; basement; will accept value of stock and fittings (about £300); no goodwill asked; genuine opportunity for energetic young man. 111/11, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

I AM wishing to purchase Business, East Coast town or unopposed country district near the coast, returning about £1,800, showing net profit between £400 and £500, with comfortable house and garden (essential) attached, at fair price and reasonable rent, with option purchasing freehold within a specified period; must bear every investigation; banker's reference. L. Wells, 2 Avenue Road, Norwich.

AGENCIES.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Manufacturer's Agent, with extensive connection amongst Druggists, is visiting England next month and desires Agencies for Fine Chemicals, Essential Oils, Medicinal and Toilet Specialties and Druggists' Sundries of all kinds. 110/4, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, with sound connection in West of England, and representing first-class London Drug House, requires good Agency. 113/24, Office of this Paper.

AGENTS (commission), calling on Chemists only, wanted in all districts to carry Food Speciality recently introduced; applicants must have good connections; would consider distributive agents in specified districts. 126/420, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATION IN VANCOUVER.—Scotchman, joining manufacturing firm in Canada, would introduce any non-competitive article to the Western area; sailing June 15; could interview London. Apply "F.", c/o Johnston & Adams, Murray-gate, Dundee.

TRAVELLER, with first-class connection Central Midlands, desires additional Agency; own car; showroom or stock room available; 20 years' experience; good references; Buying Agency considered. Reply 109/21, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES FOR SALE.

SURREY.—Freehold Shop and diving accommodation, fitted as Chemist; working-class district; price £950, including fittings, or might let. 112/12, Office of this Paper.

FREEHOLD Shops, Cranbrook Road, Ilford (with good living accommodation).—Excellent opportunity for enterprising Chemist; newly-developed part of Ilford; hundreds of houses erected and occupied; price £1,475 (liberal mortgage arranged). Apply Suburban Developments (London), Ltd., Perth Road (Corner Cranbrook Road), Ilford.

TENDERS INVITED.

DERBY UNION.

THE Guardians of the Derby Union invite Tenders for the supply of Drugs, Dressings, etc., for the ensuing twelve months, commencing on the 1st July next.

Form of Tender may be had on application to the undersigned. The prices quoted must include delivery to the Dispensary, Becket Street, or the Guardians' Infirmary, Uttoxeter Road, Derby.

All Tenders must be sent in so as to reach me by the first post on Thursday, 7th June, 1928.

The Guardians reserve the right to accept the whole or part of a tender, or to accept the whole or part of the period specified, without undertaking to accept the lowest or any tender.

RALPH GRANTHAM,

Clerk to the Guardians.

Poor Law Offices,
Becket Street, Derby.

PARTNERSHIPS.

MIDLANDS.—Unique opportunity for young man (unregistered), with small capital, to obtain an interest in established Light Retail Business; returns exceeding £1,500 per annum, and increasing; Dispensing practically nil; expenses exceptionally low; plenty of scope for increase; Kodak Agency; to suitable man will sell a half-share for £500; fullest particulars will be given at interview only to bona-fide applicants, stating age and experience. 112/22, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES TO LET.

SHOP Premises to be let, Epsom, in developing part of town, one minute from Market Place; frontage 21 ft.; on wide main road. Write Trower, South Street, Epsom

APPRENTICES WANTED.

A GOOD opportunity occurs in a West-End Pharmacy for well-educated youth as Apprentice. Rowse's Pharmacy, 88 Edgware Road, W.2.

LONDON, W.2.—Apprentice required; no premium; small wage paid. Apply 104/36, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

AYLESBURY.—Qualified Assistant, age about 30, with first-class Retail and Dispensing experience. Apply, with full particulars, age, salary, experience, etc. (photo if possible), F. J. Jones, 5 Kingsbury, Aylesbury.

BROMLEY.—Junior or Lady Assistant; Dispensing and Counter. State full particulars and salary required. Sterling, Chemist, 10 Bromley Hill, Kent.

BECKENHAM.—Qualified Manager (married) for Family Business, with house attached; previous experience essential. Give full particulars, stating age and salary required, in first letter. 111/151, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—Smart, energetic Qualified Manager required for business situate in centre of the city; must be a first-class Salesman and alive to the needs of a "passing" trade. 111/150, Office of this Paper.

CARDIFF.—Smart qualified lady Assistant required to take charge of branch, with knowledge of Photography; must be good Window-dresser and capable Saleswoman. Robinson, 134 Whitchurch Road, Cardiff.

CARDIFF DISTRICT.—Qualified; good-class, quiet suburban, with Photographic and small N.H.I.; suitable for lady. Apply 126/408, Office of this Paper.

CROYDON.—Unqualified Assistant (male), under 30, for brisk cash business with N.H.I.; must be quick and reliable Dispenser, with good all-round experience. State age, height, salary required, and when at liberty. 112/10, Office of this Paper.

HULL AND SCULCOATES DISPENSARY.

REQUIRED, DISPENSER; must have Pharmaceutical qualifications; hours, 9 to 12, 2 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 12.30; salary £180 per annum.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials (which will not be returned), to be sent to the undersigned.

Canvassing members of the Board not permitted.

By Order,

J. E. D. STICKNEY,

Hon. Secretary.

37 Scale Lane, Hull.
May 21st, 1928.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.—Qualified Assistant; capable Counter, Salesman and Photo experience. State salary required and usual particulars. 126/413, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Part-time, June 18; unqualified; quick and accurate Dispenser; hours 5.30-8, Wednesday 6-8, Saturday 3-9. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, to Cole, 4 Streatham Vale, S.W.16.

LONDON.—Qualified Assistant, with knowledge of Photography, required about beginning of June. Apply, by letter, stating age, experience, and salary required, to the Secretary, Shadforth Prescription Service, Ltd., 63 Grove Road, London, E.3.

LONDON.—Qualified Branch Manager (for June 11), working-class Retail, N.H.I., Photography, Window-dresser, etc. Apply, with full particulars as to experience, salary required, etc., to "Director," Bewells, Ltd., 19/21 Pitfield Street, N.1.

LONDON, S.W.—Qualified Assistant required for holiday relief, about four months, with permanency later for suitable man; must be used to quick cash business and be capable of taking charge. Please state full particulars of experience, age, height, salary required, and when at liberty. 112/100, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—Qualified Assistant for working-class business; good worker; knowledge of Photography; salary £4 10s.; permanency; good prospects. "Alpha," 113/37, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Qualified lady or gentleman immediately for Locum for a month or longer; working-class district. Reply, giving usual particulars and terms, 112/210, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Qualified Assistant required for Dispensing, Agricultural and Photographic business. Send particulars of references, photograph, age, and salary required to 111/38, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Qualified lady or gentleman; capable Dispenser and good Counterman. Give particulars of experience, age, height, photo, and salary required. 112/2, Office of this Paper.

PLYMOUTH.—Good opening for smart Manager, required immediately; Light Retail business, with passing trade; salary and commission to energetic, reliable man. Ralph, Union Street, Plymouth.

SOUTH COAST.—Junior Assistant (male), permanency, for end June; good-class Retail and Dispensing; must have served good apprenticeship; salary commencing 50s. week; personal interview preferred. Replies not answered three days declined with thanks. Witchell, 3 The Broadway, Worthing.

SUFFOLK SEASIDE RESORT.—Junior Assistant wanted till October, with knowledge of Photography. State age, height, salary, indoors or outdoors, when disengaged, names last employers. Letters not answered in three days respectfully declined. 112/35, Office of this Paper.

SURREY.—Unqualified gentleman Assistant, age about 25, used to high-class Dispensing business. Full particulars of experience, etc., salary (outdoors), and photo if possible to 112/31, Office of this Paper.

WEST END.—Qualified Assistant, with best-class Dispensing experience; first-class men only need apply. P.C.B. 28/10, Office of this Paper.

WEST END.—Junior; well educated and accustomed to a high-class business; preference would be given to one familiar with Continental Preparations. Kindly state age, height, experience, and salary required. 113/32, Office of this Paper.

WEST RIDING.—Young Qualified Assistant wanted for light Retail, Photographics and Optical business; Window-dresser, good Salesmanship. Please state full particulars in first letter; no Sunday or holiday duty. 112/32, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, male; unqualified; young; energetic; must be smart Counterman, quick and accurate Dispenser, and have practical knowledge D. & P. Full particulars (experience, salary required, etc.), with photo, if available, to Baker, Chemist, Windsor.

ASSISTANT, unqualified; smart; between 25 and 35 years of age; used to Agricultural trade. Apply, with copy of reference and wages required, N. Glover & Co., Chemists, Griffield.

BANNISTER & THATCHER require the service of two Chemists for the following posts: Manager, on salary and commission, for a good-class business where a thorough knowledge of Photography and Toilet is necessary; a Qualified Assistant (lady or gentleman) for a Country Pharmacy. Write 5 Caldmore Road, Walsall.

BRIGHT GIRL, 18 to 20, for Perfumery Department; alert and able to demonstrate when necessary; two or three years' experience essential. Apply General Manager, Edmonds Bros., Wood Green, N.22.

DISPENSER wanted for small London Hospital; hours 1-3 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m., Saturday 1-3.30 p.m.; room with bath; light and heating. Please send full particulars, with salary required. 108/20, Office of this Paper.

HUBERT B. FIGG, Chemist, Berkhamsted, requires a lady Assistant with the Minor qualification. Give full particulars and enclose photograph (to be returned).

JUNIOR Assistant, unqualified, experienced, Dispensing, Counter and Photographic, for good-class Retail. Reply, giving age, height, experience and references, 110/6, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant or Improver wanted for good Retail and Dispensing business. W. Pickard, 80 North End Road, V.14. Opposite West Kensington Station.

JUNIOR Assistant (male) wanted for good-class, up-to-date Dispensing and Retail residential business in Surrey; outdoors. Apply, giving full particulars, to "Fortuna," 114/1, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser required to manage new shop, run on store lines, opening shortly on sub-main road; very quiet at present, but rapidly growing neighbourhood and near important works; suitable for lady living neighbourhood of Romford, Ilford, East Ham, etc. State full details as to age, qualifications, and salary to "Mrs. F.," 156 Castlenau, Barnes, S.W.13.

LADY Pharmacist, soon, as Manageress village business, Kent; 50 miles London; girl assistant kept; to live in; no children in family. Full particulars and photo (returnable), saying when free and salary required (indoors), to "Globe," 112/37, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM, qualified, required for first three weeks in July; Birmingham district. State usual particulars and references, etc. 110/35, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM, unqualified, gentleman, needed for 3 weeks; holiday duty; July 2 to July 21 inclusive; Dispensing and Family business; no D. & P. Please send terms and experience, age, eight, etc., to A. McKenzie, 192 Broadway, Bexleyheath.

LOCUM.—A reliable and competent qualified gentleman, not over 40, required for a month, commencing August 6. Please give full particulars of experience, terms and references. Stephens, 55 Villette Road, Sunderland.

MANAGER, qualified, married, required to undertake the opening of a new business in the centre of a good town in Worcestershire; house free; experience of Agricultural business an advantage; an excellent progressive opening for a real live man. 111/15, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, 25-30, qualified, for high-class residential business. Send photo, references, height, and state salary required to Hartley, Chemist, Whitegate Drive, Blackpool.

M.P.S., young, required from May to October as Assistant to English Pharmacy in South France; passage paid. Apply Rowse, 88 Edgware Road, W.2.

PERMANENT situation; limited company in Midlands; vacant June 4; qualified Assistant; good Window-dresser, knowledge of Photography; no developing. State age, references and salary. Blunt, 64 Deingate, Northampton.

QUALIFIED Manager wanted for good-class Dispensing business, with Optical Department; must have J.C.Q.O. qualification and experience of good-class Counter trade and Kodak sales; undeniable references essential. Give usual particulars in first letter, with photo if possible. 107/32, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (Minor) Assistant required, with knowledge of Photography. Apply, stating age, experience, references and salary required, to Co-operative Society, St. Nicholas Street, Worcester.

PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 60 to 100 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

PHARMACIST, qualified, willing to learn laboratory work, required to take charge of the Dispensary, and to assist the Medical Staff in bacteriological work, clinical photography, etc., at the Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium, Groby Road, Leicester; hours, 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; Sunday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon; commencing salary £250 per annum. The person appointed will be required to contribute to the Corporation Superannuation Fund. Applications, stating age (which should not exceed 35 years) and qualifications, and accompanied by three recent testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned not later than Wednesday, May 30. H. Stanley Banks, Medical Superintendent.

QUALIFIED Junior or Assistant, 24 to 35 years of age, for old-established Welsh country business; single and good Salesman, Window-dresser; comfortable berth; no Sunday duty; half-day weekly; easy hours; state salary required (outdoors); wanted in about month; enclose photo; permanency. Apply 126/410, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant, about 30, required immediately; good prospects for right man. Apply, stating age, salary, experience, when free. 126/411, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant, June 30 to July 27, for brisk country business; abstainer. Apply, stating age and salary (outdoors) required, with references, to G. M. Perkins, M.P.S., Knighton, Radnorshire.

QUALIFIED Assistant (male), young, single, for Light Retail and Dispensing business. Write, stating age, experience, salary required, Chas. J. Taylor & Son, 292 Cheriton Road, Folkestone.

QUALIFIED Manager wanted to take charge of new Chemist and Druggist Shop; age between 25 and 40; must be quick and accurate Dispenser, accustomed to Counter work, with a knowledge of Photography. Apply by letter, with photo, stating age, experience, and wages required, and when disengaged, to the Secretary, Co-operative Society, Ltd., Lincoln.

QUALIFIED Manager required immediately; good all-round man; age 30-40; also unqualified Assistant; must be good Salesman and Window-dresser. State full particulars and salary required. Austins, Ltd., 196/202 Bermondsey Street, S.E.1.

QUALIFIED Assistant required at once; not under 25; good Dispenser, Window-dresser. Also Junior. Apply, with full particulars, experience, salary required, etc., to Blackmore, Weston-super-Mare.

QUALIFIED, either sex, used to N.H.I. Dispensing; good Counter-hand. Please state age, experience, salary required, and when free, together with references, to Cohen's Pharmacy, 56 Redmans Road, Stepney, E.1.

QUALIFIED Manager, age 35-40, for small Family Business in London district; good Photographic experience; living accommodation available. Apply to 126/416, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted, between 25 and 40; single; to live in; general country trade, with N.H.I. Dispensing. Please give full particulars of age, experience, and salary expected. J. Marlar & Son, Ltd., Chemists and Wine Merchants, Halestead, Essex.

QUALIFIED Manager for business, 20 miles west of London; age about 26; must be experienced, keen and capable. Apply 113/27, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED lady (Minor) for small new business, Thames Valley; capable of taking charge. State age, experience, and salary required. 113/18, Office of this Paper.

RELIEF Manager, age 26-30, required for holiday season; for a trustworthy man of ability a permanent engagement would follow; good Window-dresser, with Photographic experience. Apply to 126/417, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED for season till end of September, competent Assistant (male), unqualified, about 24, for good Dispensing and Retail. State age, height, last two engagements, and salary required to H. J. Hewlett, "Baily & Co.," 2 Ethelbert Terrace, Margate.

REQUIRED, part-time qualified Assistant five afternoons weekly (not Thursday), 2 to 6 p.m.; salary 2 guineas per week. Apply to Chief Pharmacist, King's College Hospital, S.E.5.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required for Drug Department; previous high-class experience essential; to a man of smart appearance, aged about 30, and possessed of tact and initiative, every encouragement will be given. Call, before 11.30 a.m., Staff Manager, Harrods, Ltd., 44 Hans Crescent, S.W.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required; age 23-30; experienced in Dispensing and Window-dressing and a good Salesman. Apply to 126/418, Office of this Paper.

WANTED at once by Doctor, Dispenser and Book-keeper (female), small country town, Sussex. State age, salary, and experience. Address 126/407, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, qualified lady or elderly gentleman for mixed country business; live in or out; one seeking permanency. State salary and enclose photo. 110/37, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Qualified Manager (preferably lady), early July. Apply, stating age, experience (Photographic?), salary, other particulars, Drug Department, Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Society, 164 Infirmary Road, Sheffield.

WANTED, Junior Assistant as holiday relief for two months. Apply Quibell, 885 Finchley Road, Golders Green.

WANTED, end of June, lady Assistant, recently qualified, capable of taking charge occasionally; junior assistant (lady) kept; light work; very easy hours. Apply L. L. Stroud, Chemist, Tewkesbury.

WHOLESALE.

COMPETITIVE firm, old established, require Representatives for Lancashire and Yorkshire, Scotland and Ireland; good salary and commission; only those with established connection (Wholesale Druggists need apply; would not object to candidate already carrying one or two leading lines. Reply to 111/37, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURING Chemist required for Toilet Preparations, both home and export, by London firm. Please give full particulars of experience, age and salary required to P.C.B. 28/6, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURERS of Toilet Preparations and Powder Puffs require Representatives on commission basis. State territory and particulars to 126/419, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, with good connection amongst Chemists, required for Kent, Hants, Dorset, Somerset and Cornwall. Applicants should submit full particulars of past experience, sales records, terms, etc., to the Winchester Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Isleworth, Middlesex.

REPRESENTATIVES required to work world-renowned brand of Olive Oil on commission in Middlesex, Herefordshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdon, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire and Hampshire; non-competitive lines may be carried as well. 126/404, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES.—A London firm of Manufacturing Chemists desires to add to their staff of Representatives for medical propaganda work, and will be pleased to receive applications from young, unmarried, qualified Pharmacists of good address and experience; age 25 to 27; only applicants meeting these requirements will be considered. 126/405, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE for Central London, with first-class connection amongst Stores, Chemists and Hairdressers, required for largely advertised Toilet Preparations. Give full particulars in first letter, remuneration, references, age, etc. "Continental," 113/36, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE for Yorkshire and four Northern Counties; connection Chemists and Hairdressers; nationally advertised Toilet Preparations. State age, remuneration, references. "Continental," 113/360, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required at once by leading London Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists for (a) Northern Counties, (b) Scotland. Applicants must have established connection among the best buyers (Pharmacists, Hospitals, Veterinary Surgeons and the Medical Profession) and in the first instance must give full particulars of experience, districts visited, remuneration required, etc. Applications (which will be treated in the strictest confidence) should be addressed to "Omega," c/o Goddard Watts, Ltd., Advertising Agents, 3 Broadway, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.

SALESMEN required by manufacturers of reputable Toilet Preparations (including own name lines) and a Bath Salt, which will be advertised; applications considered only from those with thoroughly established connections; state terms and also territory covered; present non-competitive lines not objected to; all particulars (in confidence) first letter, please. 112/34, Office of this Paper.

SEVERAL Representatives required to market "Mists of the Moon" Toilet Specialties; good experience and sound connection with Retail Chemists essential; salary, expenses, and commission basis. Write (in strictest confidence), stating territory covered and fullest particulars, to Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd., Kersal Vale Works, Manchester.

TOILET AND PERFUMERY.—Young, energetic Traveller wanted for London for well-known advertised Specialties. 126/406, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS to carry additional lines on commission basis, 15 per cent.; only gentlemen already having a good live connection amongst Chemists need apply; not Wales, Ireland, or Eastern Counties. Post full particulars, age, whom representing, ground covered, etc., 114/9, Office of this Paper.

(COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.)

BOMBAY.—Qualified Assistant, capable of managing branch, gentlemanly appearance and address, with good Salesmanship and Dispensing essential; age 24/30; single; 3 years' agreement; passage paid out and home; salary Rs. 500, rising to Rs. 600 (about £37 10s. to £45) monthly; permanent position for suitable man, with excellent prospects of advancement. Full particulars, with photos if possible and copies of testimonials, to 126/414, Office of this Paper.

ITALY.—H. Roberts & Co. require two qualified Assistants of good appearance and address for Rome and Naples; must be capable Dispensers and good Countermen; previous Continental experience advisable, but not essential. Apply, with photo and full particulars, to P.C.B. 28/4, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL. [HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

A.A.A.—CAPABLE man, middle-aged, abstainer, married, desires post; disengaged; not afraid work; London, provinces; experienced all branches; moderate remuneration. Will applicants kindly state salary offered? BM/ZP, London, W.C.

A.A.A.—ASSISTANT; 24; unqualified; capable and trustworthy; all-round London and provincial experience; energetic; excellent references. 113/1, Office of this Paper.

A PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist desires a position in the West-End or near vicinity; energetic; Continental and West-End experience; sound references; well recommended; moderate salary. Please reply "Farmacista," 11 St. Mary's Road, Canonbury, N.1.

A CAPABLE lady Pharmacist, fully experienced, Counter and Dispensing, desires engagement; town or country. 112/23, Office of this Paper.

A RELIABLE and trustworthy Locum is available for June, July; well known and highly recommended. Write "Integrity," P.C.B. 28/11, Office of this Paper.

A LL-ROUND, conscientious Assistant; 23; first-class Counter-man, excellent Dispenser; West-End experience. Alford, 164 Duke's Avenue, N.10.

A N experienced Chemist, registered, open for Locum or part-time; moderate salary. "Pharmacist," 13 Disraeli Road, W.5.

A NYONE desiring the services of a young ambitious Pharmacist, age 26 years (qualified 1924), and with excellent references, write to Mason, 113 Standhill Road, Thornewood, Nottingham.

A S Manager or Locum; experienced; good Salesman and business builder; Drug Stores preferred. "G.," 130 Scott-Ellis Gardens, N.W.8.

A SSISTANT; 25; College trained; 9 years' experience all branches; excellent references. "Dispenser," 155 Bromley Road, Catford, S.E.6.

A SSISTANT; 10 years' all-round experience, Retail, Dispensing, Photography; can take charge; unqualified. "Advertiser," 19 Tideswell Road, Eastbourne.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, 30, thoroughly experienced, desires evening post; disengaged; well recommended. "S.," 3 Mostyn Road, S.W.9.

CHEMIST-OPTICIAN, 28, fully qualified, J.C.Q.O., experienced in all branches, desires position as Branch Manager. Apply 111/8, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT Assistant or Locum; Dispensing, Counter, Windows, Photography, Prescribing; moderate salary; energetic; trustworthy; unregistered. "H," Cwmilar, Llanybyther, Northen.

SPENSER (lady), Hall Certificate, desires Locum work with Doctor or Hospital during summer months. Archibald, Del Place, Ramsgate.

SENGAGED—Locum; experienced Counterman and Dispenser; moderate salary; active and qualified; good references. "Kewstoke," 34 Kingscote Road, Addiscombe, Croydon.

ENGAGEMENT wanted, Manager or Locum; qualified; lengthy experience; would consider Partnership. M. T. Watson, Abbey Way, Walton-on-Naze.

DERLY gentleman seeks engagement as Locum; part or whole time; experienced Prescriber, Dispenser; knowledge Photography; excellent references. 112/250, Office of this Paper.

ENINGS—Qualified Assistant; with good Counter and Dispensing experience, requires evening engagement. ZTWX, London, W.C.1.

M 20, unqualified, and of smart appearance; I have served a 4 years' *bona-fide* apprenticeship, and have gained good experience in Dispensing, Window-dressing, Counter and Photographic work; I am reliable, willing, and a good worker. Write "emicus," 74 St. Helier's Road, Cleethorpes, Lincs.

NIOR; young; tall; excellent reference; 4 years' apprenticeship; good all-round experience, Dispensing, Counter, Photographic, Window-dressing; disengaged; Yorkshire bred, not essential. Harrison, 86 Clarendon Road, Morebe.

EDS (Harrogate district)—Qualified; 23; first-class experience, Private Dispensing (2 years Harrogate), N.H.I., Photography; now managing; as Manager or Assistant. Apply 111/16, Office of this Paper.

LDY Dispenser-Secretary (Hall), age 26, 6 years' experience. Private and Panel work desires post, preferably with doctor. 111/6, Office of this Paper.

LDY M.P.S. requires permanent post; S.W. district preferred; excellent references; Locum work entertained. Phone: Thornton Heath 1217. McCarthy, 89 Galpins Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey. Free from July 7.

LDY Assistant; temporary or permanent; experienced Counter, Photographics, Stock; disengaged. Davis, 2 Sheen Gate, Sheen, E. Sheen, S.W.14.

OCUM—Capable Assistant, Part II (referred Poison Law), requires engagement; age 23; tall; used to high-class pharmacy; quick and accurate Dispenser, with good all-round experience; highest references. H. H. Clegg, 14 Stockport Road, Miley, Cheshire.

OCAL Chemist's Assistant seeks post in London or suburbs (West-End preferred) with Doctor, Hospital or shop; moderate Dispenser; referred Pharmacy; good references; moderate salary. 113/26, Office of this Paper.

OCUM; qualified; good Dispensing, Counter and Photographic experience. "Chemist," 32 Fairmount Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.2.

OCUM or Manager; Sales, Windows, Dispensing; experienced. "Chemist," 86 Chelmsford Road, South Woodford, E.18.

OCUM, or Emergency Relief, disengaged; good references; moderate salary; reliable; thoroughly experienced. 24 Hall Street, Bow, E.

OCUM; free Whitsuntide; given up own business; experienced; booking dates; easy terms; abstainer; anywhere. The Pharmacy, Rodley, Leeds.

OCUM; any distance; free May 26; highest references; unqualified. "H," 131 Mount View Road, N.4.

OCUM, own business, desirous longer holiday than usual, somewhere on Coast, June-July, would like to ease expenses as Locum. Offers to "M.P.S.," 28 Nutfield Road, Thornton Heath.

OCUM; experienced all branches; abstainer; take charge; disengaged onward; moderate remuneration; knowledge Photography. "Pharmacist," 24 Clifton Hill, Brighton.

OCUM; qualified; Manchester or district preferred; no travelling expenses; registered R.P.U. D. Lucas, Sturton-by-Stow, Lincs.

LOCUM; qualified; experienced; open first two or three weeks June only. "Chemist," 55 Geraldine Road, Wandsworth, London, S.W.

LOCUM; qualified; 30 years' first-class experience; West End, South Coast and provinces; highest possible references; June and July vacant only. Parker, Duplock's Pharmacy, Staplehurst, Kent.

LOCUM; qualified; experienced; good Salesman; anywhere; best references; free June 13. 80 Brookbank Road, Lewisham, S.E.

LOCUM; experienced; active; competent; trustworthy; good Salesman, Dispenser; Manchester reference 8 years. "Chemicus," 20 Meadow Street, Moss Side, Manchester.

MANAGER; qualified; married; 28; disengaged; good all-round experience. Neal, 5 Meadow Road, Tonbridge.

QUALIFIED; 34; tall; single; energetic; good Window-dresser; all-round experience; Midlands preferred; Locum considered; disengaged June 2. B. Mills, 62 Cowper Street, Northampton.

QUALIFIED, 23, 5 ft. 8½ in., splendid references, total abstainer, requires situation in London; West-End preferred. Perry, St. Dogmaels, Pembs.

QUALIFIED; disengaged; Locum or permanency; fully experienced and reliable; abstainer. "Chemist," 85 Lancaster Road, Leytonstone, E.11.

QUALIFIED, 23, excellent experience, Dispensing, Counter, Photo, Window-dressing, desires permanent post; excellent references; disengaged. Williams, 45 Irvine Street, Liverpool.

QUALIFIED, 25, desires position as Branch Manager; 7 years' good all-round experience, including Photography; last position managership; Lancashire or Yorkshire district preferred, but not essential. 112/8, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager, with modern ideas, age 30, married, exceptional experience and ability, desires first-class situation in up-to-date business, Midlands or South, in near future. 113/25, Office of this Paper.

SCOT, qualified, 25, single, energetic, 3 years' experience as Manager of busy Dispensing, Counter, and Photographic business, desires post as Manager. 112/40, Office of this Paper.

SEASIDE Chemists who require whole- or part-time qualified gentleman's assistance, July 16-28, should kindly write 112/11, Office of this Paper.

SENIOR Manager, best varied experience, Prescriber, Belt and Truss Specialist, Dispensing, Optics (Prescription), Photography, right-hand man, desires good permanency or Locum meanwhile; references. "J. W. N.," 10 Railway Street, Chatham.

UNQUALIFIED; Packing, Counter; assist generally; permanent or holiday work; 15 years large Chemist; age 50; accept low salary; excellent references; any district. 15 Trafalord Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

WANTED, permanent situation; smart qualified Manager; 5 ft. 10 in.; Window-dresser, Photographic and Counter; state salary offered. 113/40, Office of this Paper.

WOMAN Dispenser, 30 (Hall Certificate), Dispensary and Retail experience, desires post in Institution (preferably) after July 28; willing to live in; British Isles or abroad. 112/17, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG lady, 18, good education, Matriculation, Part I (referred Chemistry), requires Apprenticeship at good private business in London, suburbs, or S.E. county. Underhill, 35 Cliftonville Avenue, Margate.

WHOLESALE.

A **MEDICAL** or Dental Propagandist, of wide experience and excellent address, desires to connect with reputable house for London and suburbs; references of a high order. Apply P.C.B. 28/110, Office of this Paper.

A **ACCOUNTANT-CASHIER**; wide experience Manufacturing Firms, Import, Export Merchants; profit-loss accounts; shipping insurance, account sales, foreign banking, office management. Write "W.," 126/412, Office of this Paper.

A **DVERTISER** seeks re-engagement; used to the manufacture of all Toilet Preparations, Perfumes, etc.; capable of taking charge. "W.," 120 Third Cross Road, Twickenham.

A **SSISTANT**, unqualified, 27, desires position in Wholesale or with Manufacturer; Laboratory or road; capable and energetic; 11 years' all-round experience. Apply 112/7, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST and Druggist wishes to represent Wholesale House; home and Colonial experience; excellent references. P.C.B. 25/22, Office of this Paper.

Price lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

COMPRESSED Tablet Maker, Sugar-Coater, etc.; 20 years' practical experience; first-class references. "Tabs," 73 Cloudesley Road, N.1.

LONDON.—Experienced Traveller open to represent good house; commission basis; insured guarantee society. Nash, 393 London Road, Mitcham.

M.P.S., YOUNG, with ability, desires to represent firm of repute for Midlands or West. 111/12, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist, home, Continental and Colonial experience, especially on the Manufacturing side, desires position with sound concern; would consider the purchase of a financial interest. P.C.B. 26/29, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, calling on Chemists in Yorkshire, Midlands and Lincolnshire, is open for additional side line for well-known firm on commission. 110/10, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, 8½ years' connection, Chemists and Stores, all London area, age 35, own car, proved ability and integrity, since 1919 with firm making well-known Disinfectant, Toilet Cream, Tooth Powder, Paste, Soap, Hair Tonic, etc., requires position with good firm where selling and organising ability is appreciated. 111/36, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, with connection London and Southern Counties, seeks engagement; thoroughly experienced; Sundries, Toilets, Pharmaceutical Packed Goods; own car. 112/29, Office of this Paper.

SALES MANAGER desires change; first-class experience of sales organisation in all its branches; he can and will increase your turnover; advertiser is a qualified Chemist and does not ask a fabulous salary, knowing that he can increase the sales of any house of standing, he is prepared to be remunerated purely on the basis of results; upstart organisations looking for cheap capital save stamps. Apply 109/37, Office of this Paper.

(COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.)

CHEMIST, 24, single, managing for past 3 years, requires progressive position abroad; energetic; enterprising; experienced; excellent references. 111/5, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.—Pharmacy closing down, expiration of lease. For immediate disposal, beautifully carved mahogany Drug Fittings, large Wall Cases, Perfumery Cases, Soda Fountain, Serving and Dispensing Counters (recess label), Shop Rounds, D. & P. Tanks, Still, Projecting Illuminated Signs and Brackets, etc. For particularly apply 126/415, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

40s. for 60 words; 1s. for every additional 10 words or less.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

CHEMISTS' Fittings.—Drug Fittings, Wall Cases, Counter Cases, Salesman's Cases, Dispensing Screens, Serving Counters, Perfume Cases, Counter Drawers at low prices. Before you decide send to GEORGE COOK, Chemists' Fitter, 27 Macclesfield Street, City Road, E.C.1.

FOR Disposal.—National Cash Register, cost £100, two years old, accept £65; Shop Rounds, Carboys, Winchester, Dispensing Scales, Box Sign. 283 Walworth Road, S.E.17.

CLEAR OUT—your Old or Damaged Stock of Photo Goods.

Why keep them any longer? Turn them into CASH.

I GIVE BEST PRICES for Old Films (damaged, fogged or expired dates); Packet Papers. Cards (any sizes). Old Photo Goods or Cameras. Bromide Papers. Plates (all sizes, all makes). Send any goods in the photo line. I buy all, good or bad. Cash per return. A good price for all Cameras. Send them along.

S. E. HACKETT, 23 July Rd., Liverpool

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensues. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 219 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

SHOEFITTINGS.—Modern set, in mahogany and complete; 10 ft. Drug Fitting, consisting of drawers, lockers and cupboards, with shelving and showcases above; 12 ft. glass-fronted Counter; 4 ft. Wall Case; Perfume Case and Desk; 6 ft. bent plate glass Counter Case; 6 ft. Dispensing Screen; 5 ft. Dispensers' Fixture; Counter Drawers; Cash Till; ready for use, £120. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 90/92 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1. "Pharmacy fitters for over a century."

SIX Mahogany Showcases, with plate-glass doors, painted black and gold, 8 ft. high, 2 ft. to 2 ft. 6 in. deep, and lengths ranging from 5 ft. to 12 ft.; pre-war; ideal for apparatus or bulky goods; can be seen in London. Offers to "X. Y. Z.," 126/403, Office of this Paper.

£65.—SECOND-HAND Set of Mahogany Fixtures, comprising 10 ft. Drug Run, 6 ft. glass-fronted Counter, 6 ft. Chemist's Screen, 6 ft. Wall Showcase, Perfume Case and Desk, Check Till, 3 ft. bent Front Counter Case, Shop Rounds. FARLEY'S, 227 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

£93.—SET OF MAHOGANY FITTINGS, consisting of 6 ft. Wall Case, 10 ft. Drug Fitting, 10 ft. Counter, 6 ft. Dispensing Screen, Perfume Case and Desk, bent plate-glass Counter Case, 2 nests of Counter Drawers. PERCY R. E. JOSEPHS, 68 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

£99.—SET OF GOLDEN OAK FITTINGS, consisting of 10 ft. Drug Fitting, 8 ft. Wall Case, 10 ft. Counter, 5 ft. Dispensing Screen, Silent Salesman, 4 ft. Counter Case, 2 nests of Counter Drawers. Full particulars, sketches and prices, post free on application to PERCY R. E. JOSEPHS, 68 Old Street, 1-5 Tilney Court, and 125 Lever Street, London, E.C.1. 'Phone: Clerkenwell 0929 (3 lines).

£87 10S. for set of Mahogany Fittings, consisting of 10 ft. Drug Run, fitted 30 glass knobbed and labelled drawers, 10 ft. glass-fronted Counter, 8 ft. Wallcase, 6 ft. Dispensing Screen, 3 ft. Counter Case, Perfumery Showcase and Desk, Cash Till; would separate. Illustrated list on request. E. BERG, LTD., 336 Old Street, E.C.1.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

2d. per word: Minimum 2s.

FOR DISPOSAL.

12 RUBBO (1s.), 36 Secto, 36 Surama Cigarettes, 24 Pears' Silver Sticks; carriage paid; offers. P.C.B. 28/5, Office of this Paper.

"PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL," volumes I-XVI; condition as new; each volume beautifully bound. What offers? 112/16, Office of this Paper.

"PHARMACY YEAR BOOKS," 31 vols., 1870 to 1900 inclusive; *Chemist and Druggist*, January, 1889, to June, 1900, 12 half-yearly volumes, bound; 11 volumes, unbound. Potts, 111/13, Office of this Paper.

WANTED.

SECOND-HAND Harmsworth's "Home Doctor." Offers to MacMillan, Royal Parade, Hunstanton, Norfolk.

GOWER, Chemists' Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham, wants Pharmaceutical Books, including Pharmaceutical Formulas, B.P.C., P.J.F., Optical Books.

TRADE



MARK

ASPIRIN TABLETS

HOW MUCH PROFIT do you make by SELLING
25 ASPIRIN TABLETS for EIGHTPENCE?

If you buy

Wright, Layman & Umney's branded Tablets
on Counter Display terms

you will make **60%** on the selling price

(and the same ratio of profit is carried by the 50's and 100's).

Each Tablet is branded W. L. & U. and disintegrates in under 10 seconds. Each bottle is attractively cartoned, and packed in display boxes of 1 dozen.



Neat
Show Material.

*A carriage paid order
costing £2 earns over
£3 profit.*

N.B.—This series is produced and sold under the guarantee of our Trade Mark, and is for retail by Chemists only.

**YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR
CONTRACT RATES
ARE INVITED.**

**WRIGHT
LAYMAN & UMNEY**
LIMITED
SOUTHWARK, LONDON



A TOILET HINT

. . for Summer Days

Dubarry's Anti-Sunburn Cream



WOMEN and men who take a pride in their appearance are unable to enjoy the health-giving rays of the sun because of the havoc caused to the unprotected skin.



DUBARRY'S ANTI-SUNBURN CREAM

is something quite new in toilet luxuries.

It is scented with the finest Eau de Cologne, and may be described as having the effect of cream and powder combined.

DUBARRY'S ANTI-SUNBURN CREAM relieves all anxiety on this account. It protects the skin from sunburn and imparts a smooth, sun-resisting, peach-like appearance. It prevents freckles.

TO those who have already become sunburnt it will be found a boon in removing the redness, in relieving, cooling and healing.



IN HANDSOME DAFFODIL-TINTED JARS - - - Retail 1/9

